The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Erie-Gould Settlement—Nine Million Dollars' Worth of Property Turned Over—Statement of Gould—Quarantine Steamboat Burned—Comparative Cotton Statement—The Anderson Poisoning Case.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1870.

THE ERIE-GOULD SETTLEMENT.

The Erie Company was the main topic of conversation throughout the city last night. It is everywhere regarded as a grand triumph for Erie that the proposal for a settlement of the difficulty existing was communicated in a letter by Jay Gould, addressed to President Watson, of the Erie Railway, on December 18th. He stated that since his resignation he had been prepared to make conveyances to the company of property belonging to it, which he held in his name, but to which he says he never made any claim. During his administration he made various purchases of property for the company with moneys of his own, the benefits of which accrued to the road. Upon the construction placed by Mr. Watson on his accounts, he was charged with all these moneys, and hence he believed the properties in question belonged to him, and if they were now transferred he should be credited with their value. Owing to the state in which he was compelled to leave his accounts on his withdrawal from the company and the loss of an account book, some things remained unexplained as to the various prices of real estate in dispute. Therefore he proposed to convey to the company, in addition, the Grand Opera House and adjacent properties, owned by himself and Fisk. I do this, he says, for the sake of peace. Mr. Watson thereupon replied that he considered this fair, and would at once lay the subject before a special committee.

Jay Gould yesterday made the following statement to a reporter: Since the Erie war my object has been to obtain a series of roads under practically one management from New York to San Francisco, and in this way obtain a fair share of all the intervening routes and that which accrues at either terminus. How well I have succeeded may be seen from the fact that the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Chicago, Rock Island and Erie, are now controlled by men who have a common interest. The Canada and Southern Wabash are also partly in our hands, and the Pacific Mail steamship stock is under our control. Gould's object seems now to have been to enhance the price of the Erie stock to the end that he may be measurably reimbursed.

Jay Gould went this morning to the office of S. L. M. Barlow, counsel for the Erie Railroad, and took with him documents necessary to a settlement of the account of the company against him. The meeting between the two gentlemen was cordial, and the work of transfer was immediately commenced. The success of the entire proceeding is said to be due to Mr. Barlow, who has had the negotiations in charge from the first. Transactions in Erie in Wall street were considerable. Stock opened at fifty-eight, which soon advanced to sixty.

At Barlow's office to-day, Jay Gould delivered all the stocks and bonds which were claimed from him by the Erie Railway Company, amounting to between five and six millions. These were brought to the office this morning in a large tin box, and have been transferred to a similar box, in which they will be taken to the offices of the company. During the counting of the securities and signing of receipts, there were present a part of the time, in addition to Watson, who attended throughout, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Shearman and Mr. Travers. Gould remained in Barlow's office and assisted in the work. He, it is reported, has surrendered unconditionally all his real estate in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, the Grand Opera House, with ten or twelve adjoining buildings on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, together with a valuable plot of ground at the foot of Twenty-third street, North river. He also promised to secure Mrs. Lucy Fisk's interests in the Grand Opera House. The Rhode Island property given up by Gould is supposed to be his magnificent marine villa, on the point at Newport. The New Jersey title comprehends his real estate interest on the North River shore, and his Pennsylvania property is said to represent coal fields.

His absolute surrender of the Grand Opera House property would seem to indicate that Mrs. Fisk has been convinced of her inability to retain her ownership had the suits been pressed to trial. What arrangement has been made between Gould and the Fisk estate by which this has been brought about is unknown. The company have agreed to settle with the estate of Col. Fisk, for one-half of the Opera House and $400,000 in cash. This will leave Fisk's widow with less than $100,000. The actual legal transfer of real estate, embracing tracts of land in New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, may require several weeks.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total net receipts at all ports for the week, 116,286 bales; same time last year, 126,604; total for the year, 1,521,906; last year, 1,258,511; exports for the week, 75,615; same time last year, 70,785; total for the year, 733,086; last year, 646,664; stock at all United States ports, 525,178; last year, 428,546; at interior towns, 87,878; last year, 71,580; at Liverpool, 336,000; last year, 458,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 141,000; last year, 190,000.

THE ANDERSON POISONING CASE.

In the Anderson poisoning case to-day the accused, Dr. Irish, was admitted to the witness stand, and testified that he never had any improper relations with Mrs. Anderson; also relative to the facts of her husband's illness and death, and confirmatory of the statement that arsenic was bought at his (witness') store by Anderson himself.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual dinner of Dartmouth College Alumni last evening, drew together large numbers of prominent graduates of the institution. President Smith, Professor Ordronaux, Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., and others, responded to the toasts of the evening. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present.

MEETING OF BEER BREWERS.

The beer brewers of this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, met here yesterday for the purpose of forming an organization in their several States to oppose the additional tax of 3½ cents per barrel, and to secure State legislation in their favor.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Judge Orr, of South Carolina, accepts the Russian Mission, and is reported to sail for Europe about the middle of January, though he prefers not to encounter the rigors of the St. Petersburg climate until the middle of March.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The new jury law, known as the Judd bill, which allows the selection of jurors who have expressed an opinion, is working to advantage in the trial of Stokes, as thus far eight jurors have been selected.

INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The special commission appointed to investigate the Bloomingdale and other asylum outrages began the investigation of the management of Ward's Island Insane Asylum to-day. Dr. Acheverria and others were examined.

MAIL BAG ROBBER COMMITTED.

Richard Brandon, arrested for robbing the postoffice of two hundred and eighty mail bags, has confessed, and said he had no accomplices. He was committed for trial.

THE CITY CHARTER APPROVED BY TAMMANY.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening and passed resolutions declaring its disapproval of the present charter of the city, passed in 1870.

QUARANTINE STEAMBOAT BURNED.

The steamboat Andrew Fletcher, belonging to the quarantine department, was burned early this morning while lying at the Government dock at Quarantine. Loss $25,000. Cause unknown.

THE "TRIBUNE" EDITORSHIP.

Hon. Wm. Orton stated to-day that Geo. Wm. Curtis had not been approached on the subject of the editorship of the *Tribune*.

DUTCH HEINRICH.

The new trial of Dutch Heinrich was appointed for January 6th.

STOKES' CASE.

No additional jurors have been received in the Stokes case.

Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—Advices from San Diego indicate that nearly all the cabin furniture, some of the cargo, and a great part of the machinery of the steamer Sacramento will be saved. The wreckers are still working. The ship has not gone to pieces, but the bottom is all stove in. The weather had been favorable for operations by the wreckers.

CALCUTTA, December 20.—The United States steamer, Lackawanna arrived here to-day from Singapore.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Arrived: the steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg.

The Financial Condition of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, December 20.—The semi-annual report of the Ohio State Commissioners show that the receipts for the period ending November 15, 1872, were $878,845, and the disbursements $635,845. There was on disposit in New York at the date of the report $125,412 for the purchase and redemption of Ohio State stocks. During the past six months $192,203 of the funded debt has been redeemed, and the amount outstanding on November 15th was $8,583,546.

Collision Between Two Freight Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—About ten o'clock last night two freight trains came in collision between Bordentown and Trenton. Nine cars were completely demolished and one person slightly injured.

Ku-Klux Sentenced.

...NIA, S. C., December 20.—Judge Bond ...number of Ku-Klux prisoners ...ited States Court

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of Territorial Delegation—Movements of the Louisiana Committee—The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1872.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

A delegation of the sub-committee of Louisiana to-day expressed to the Judge of the Supreme Court their desire to have Judge Bradley go to New Orleans to review the proceedings of Judge Durell. Judge Bradley, however, thinks any such request should come from his associates, who took the matter under advisement.

It was subsequently ascertained that the Judges came to the conclusion that it remains with Associate Justice Bradley himself to decide whether he will go to New Orleans for the purpose already stated.

After leaving the Supreme Court this morning the committee held a private meeting at Willard's, and then proceeded, upon an invitation from Speaker Blaine, to the House of Representatives.

At their meeting this afternoon, it was agreed to issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the law and facts in the case now disturbing that State, and to petition Congress for relief when its session shall be resumed immediately after the holidays. The committee adjourned to meet in New York on Monday next, the committee having been invited by prominent men of all parties to visit New York and lay the whole matter before the people.

MEETING OF TERRITORIAL DELEGATION.

At the territorial delegation meeting this morning, McCormick presiding, Claggett's bill to promote education in the territories was favorably considered, and the delegates agreed that the District of Columbia might be included in McCormick's bill advancing the salaries of the territorial Governors and Secretaries recently agreed to by the House Committee on Territories.

A resolution asking the President to appoint one of the commissioners to the Vienna exposition from the territories was adopted.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States, fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather, and lower temperature; for the south Atlantic States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, and clearing but partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature; for the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds and generally clear weather; for Kentucky and Tennessee, clear weather; from the Ohio valley to Lake Erie, upper lakes and the northwest, generally clear and cold weather, and northwesterly to southwesterly winds.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the session of the Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Oakes Ames said he never heard that James Brooks had any of the stock, and he did not believe he had; and Alley, another witness, denied the truth of McCombs' statement that Brooks was interested in that way.

PROMOTION.

William O. Avery, one of the oldest and most efficient clerks of the Internal Revenue service, and who has for several years been Chief of the Appointment Division of that office, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Bolivia, vice L. Markbreit, recalled; and Wm. B. Crosby, of New York, Consul General at Rome, vice D. H. Armstrong, resigned.

PERSONAL.

The President, his son Jesse, and Marshal Sharp, left this forenoon for Covington, Ky., to visit the President's father. The President will return next Tuesday. In consequence of his absence, the usual Cabinet session was not held to-day.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Situation in France—Too Much Radicalism in Lyons—Ministerial Crisis in Spain—Destructive Floods in England—Four Hundred and Forty-four Persons Lost at Sea—Review of the Political Situation in Canada—Funeral of the Viscountess of Beaconsfield.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, December 20.—The Committee of Thirty have appointed two sub-committees, which sit separately. The members of the committee express a great desire to come to an agreement with the Government. The Monarchists no longer insist on conforming the action of the committee to the relations of the Executive and Legislature. The dismissal of the Mayor of Nantes promotes this conciliatory spirit. The committee already approve of the theory of a second chamber, but await the Government's plan for its organization before proceeding to discuss the matter in detail. The first subject taken in hand by the committee will be suspensory veto power.

SUPPLIES VOTED.

The Assembly to-day unanimously voted supplies for 1873, as estimated in the budget of the Minister of Finance.

NANTES MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

All the members of the Municipal Government of Nantes have resigned in consequence of the removal of the Mayor. The Paris press generally regard the step taken by the President in this matter as an indication of his conservative policy. The Radical papers do not attempt to conceal their indignation.

TOO MUCH RADICALISM IN LYONS.

The Minister of the Interior is consulting with the Prefect and Mayor of Lyons as to the expediency of suppressing the existing municipal Government of that city, on account of the pronounced Radicalism of its members, and of dividing the city organization into several municipalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FLOODS.

LONDON, December 20.—Portions of the country in Leicestershire, Derby and Nottingham are submerged from the late floods. In some sections of these counties the tops of trees and hedges are only visible. Heavy land slides have occurred near Dover, and communications with that town have been interrupted. The town of Petersborough, in Northampton county, is flooded. Many of the inhabitants have been compelled to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwelling houses.

DEATHS AT SEA.

Dispatches from Liverpool say four hundred and forty-nine persons, including passengers, are said to have perished by marine disasters during the past ten days. Thirty persons were lost by the sinking of the ship Matchless.

SCIENTIFIC DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

LONDON, December 20.—The British corvette Challenger will sail from Portsmouth to-morrow for the purpose of making scientific deep sea soundings.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

George King has confessed that he murdered Cook at Greenwich.

FUNERAL OF THE VISCOUNTESS OF BEACONSFIELD.

The funeral of the Viscountess of Beaconsfield took place yesterday. The remains were deposited in the family vault in the churchyard of Hughenden. The obsequies were strictly private, and of touching simplicity.

ITALY.

VIOLENT GALE.

NAPLES, December 20.—A gale of unprecedented violence swept over Naples yesterday. Much damage was done to property and shipping.

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

ROME, December 20.—King Victor Emanuel has been indisposed since yesterday, having had an attack of rheumatic fever. His physicians do not consider his illness serious.

CLERGY DONATION BILL APPROVED.

MADRID, December 20.—The Senate has definitely approved the clergy donation bill.

CANADA.

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

OTTAWA, CAN., December 20.—The *Citizen* newspaper (Government organ), in a review of the political situation, says it is obvious that the head of the Government may be called on at any time to reconstruct his cabinet; that Howe will be very soon made Lieutenant Governor of the Nova Scotia province, and that his place will be filled by Mr. Archibald; that Langevin is the most capable of leading the French Canadian supporters of the Government, instead of George Cartier.

SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, December 20.—The crisis in the Cabinet has occurred, the Ministers of Finance, Public Works and Colonies having retired. Senor Echegary has been appointed Minister of Finance, Senor Becerra Minister of Public Works, and Senor Mosquira Minister of Colonies. The sitting of the Cortes yesterday was suspended in consequence.

The Weather Prophet at Fault.

CHICAGO, December 20.—The great storm of yesterday and last night in the northwest occurred contrary to the predictions of the Weather Bureau of the War Department. For two days the weather prophet had been announcing clearing and fair weather, when it persisted in being cloudy, and after a dash of snow the day before yesterday, ended yesterday with one of the most extensive storms witnessed for a long time. Twelve hours after the storm had generally commenced the Weather Bureau came out with prophecies for to-day, predicting what had already passed. The sky was bright and clear this morning, although every thoroughfare was blocked. This is but an illustration of the general reliability of the predictions of the War Department for the northwest and Mississippi Valley.

THE PALACE OF FURS.

MEMORIES OF THE JOYOUS CHRISTMAS TIME.

Where to Select an Appropriate Gift.

A RAMBLE THROUGH THE HOUSE OF WM. FLEMING & CO.

The joyous Christmas-tide is near at hand and from everywhere come the notes of preparation for celebrating the anniversary of an event the most momentous in the records of time; and as the annual era of joy and good will returns, the fountains of the affections are unsealed and little rills of love and friendship flow over the heart, tokens that the "holidays" have begun. At such a time it is but natural for the heart to seek some fit expression of its feeling, some visible form in which to express love and good will. Thus has it come that the Christmas time is not only an episode for thanksgiving and rejoicings, for merry-making and festivity, but an occasion for gift-giving—a time when souverners of affection and friendship are given and received, by which there is expressed in material form that genial spirit which reaches beyond self, and would make happy, all mankind. Hence the preliminary bustle of these ante-Christmas days, these mysterious consultations, these many visits to the storehouses where holiday goods are garnered, and the bewildering perplexity before the purposed offering is chosen. In such an emergency certainly the services of a friend can but be doubly acceptable, and in the happy consciousnes that we are friends with all our readers, it is our pleasure to make a suggestion to them. Perhaps we may not suit every case, but with the icy breath of December around us and the "earth wrapped in its mantle of snow" what seemingly, could be, in hundreds of cases, more appropriate than a selection of furs,—gifts combining the exceedingly useful with the highly ornamental—gifts that for years will be as remembrancers of the giver. In the belief that some of our friends appreciate the suggestion, it is our further pleasure to direct them to the place of all others in our goodly city where their wants can be supplied, that

PALATIAL HOME OF THE FURS,

the spacious establishment of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, near——but why particularize a location so well known to all,—that place where, in the expression of a juvenile friend's enthusiasm, "Oh that's the store with the pretty windows,—pretty as a picture."

To our mind that sketches exactly one of the distinctive features of the external appearance of the establishment, but if we were to stop with the windows, perhaps our friends would not be as thoroughly convinced as it is desirable they should be, that this is the place above all others for holiday gifts in furs. Let us, therefore, step in, and take a look at the stock by a systematic ramble over the house, for which purpose we must first pass by the attractions of the retail salesroom, and take a brief halt in the basement, a spacious, well lighted place which is devoted to

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Here there are

Furs to the right of us,
Furs to the left of us,
Furs in front of us,
Furs everywhere.

Every available nook, and corner, and shelf is loaded down with the stock. The array is a suggestive reminder of the many varieties in material and style of these classes of goods: there are in almost endless number, setts of seal skin, Hudson bay sable, Hudson bay mink, black martin, lynx, royal ermine, white coney, black astracan, mink, german fitch, siberian squirrel, alaska mink, seal, white fox, &c., made into muffs, boas, capes, collars, berthas, caps, turbans, for ladies, misses and childrens wear, and into collars, gloves, caps, &c., for men's wear. Then there are carriage robes, of Hudson Bay, prairie wolf, grey fox lined and unlined buffalo, and an assortment which even to name would be impossible, and which presents a bewildering display of beauty and an attractive appearance of comfort to the visitor. The goods also are all of the best character and cannot be excelled by any others that are sold over any counter. The stock is kept constantly fresh by new arrivals daily and in many cases represents the whole product of certain manufactories in the East, while in other lins they have been purchased from first hands. Let us ascend then to the second story which is the assortment devoted to the goods for

MEN AND BOYS,

such as hats and caps of wool and fur. From floor to ceiling of this room, on all sides the goods are packed, and in every grade of hats or caps from the finest jaunty juvenile adornment, to the glossiest Beaver, the finest wool, the warmest fur, or the most lustrous and dignified silk. The wholesale trade in this line of goods is principally conducted in this room, and the purchaser has the advantage of space and an abundance of light—a consideration which is highly important in selecting colored goods. It would be idle to attempt an enumeration of the styles which are almost countless in number; let it suffice to cover the whole ground, which can be done truthfully in saying that there is no style of hat or cap large or small, for men or misses, girls or boys, that cannot be had from the stock.

And now since we are on the ascending scale, the third floor might as well be included in our meanderings, and it will be found an attractive place, as it is the

DEPARTMENT FOR THE CHILDREN,

and is filled with an array of Boys' and Girls' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, of all manufactures and material: children's fancy turbans, Ladies' and Misses' trimmed hats, the jauntiest and most captivating styles, and Boys' hats—an assortment fit for a Prince to choose from. On this floor also a space has been assigned for the fuller display of afghans, and there are varieties of them representing the fullest assortment in the Wholesale Department. In the line of these goods a specialty has been made and the stock really is one of the most beautiful ever opened in Pittsburgh.

But the attractions of the Retail Sales Room must claim our attention, and descending to the first floor we witness a scene of animation and beauty that had its counterpart all these December days.

THE RETAIL SALESROOM

Entered from Wood street extends back a great depth, and is certainly one of the handsomest and most comfortable in Pittsburgh. It has been fitted up in elegant style, and when filled with the holiday stock as it now is, and crowded with an eager, delighted throng of ladies, gentlemen and children in search of holiday gifts, it forms as pretty a kaleidoscopic picture as one would wish to see. At the front of the store, near the door, half filling one side of the wall, are the large heavy mirrors encased in a beautiful framework of carved walnut, and above is the motto—carried out at the house, and which has won it such success—"We study to please." Then there are the marble counters, and the cases for the goods, which are exceeding attractive; and last but not the least, the immense mirror of French plate glass covering almost the entire rear wall. The store-room, in its fittings, is a marvel of taste and richness, and if for no other reason than that, Fleming's Fur and Hat House would be an attractive place.

Of the

STOCK ON THE SHELVES

in the room, it is only necessary to say that every article noticed in the Wholesale Departments has its representative there. The assortment of furs, which just now is the distinctive feature in the trade, is really immense, and from it can be had every style of article manufactured of fur, a great deal being manufactured to the firm's order. The stock is replenished daily, and though hundreds of patrons already have had their wants supplied, there is yet enough for all to come. The

SCALE OF PRICES

is a consideration which should be noted and an examination of the goods and comparison of prices with others, shows most favorably for the horse. Owing to the immense trade enjoyed, and the fact, that it is a cash trade, the house is enabled to mark down the goods, and thus have quick sales and small profits. The One Price rule to, has been adopted, and the experienced or inexperienced buyer thus shares alike. The aim of the firm is to keep the *best goods* and sell at the *lowest prices*, and success has crowned their efforts. They have extended their trade throughout all parts of the State, and have send goods to every Western State where the reputation of the house has extended. And that leads us into

A PERSONAL REFERENCE

to the men of enterprise and tact, who are at the head of this great business. First come, Mr. Wm. Fleming, who has general supervision of the business. For years he has been one of our leading merchants, and as a leader in the fur and hat trade, his name has become familiar in all our trade circles. His business integrity and tact, have laid the foundations of the house. His assistants, Messrs J. W. Ogleve and J. G. Bennett have long been connected with the house, are thoroughly familiar with every detail of the trade, and have attended to business with an assiduity that at length brought them the reward of partnership. They have charge of the wholesale department, but "take a hand everywhere." Mr. James A. McCune heads the retail department, assisted by Mr. G. H. McGregor, and the fact that, "when once a patron always a patron," is the rule with their visitors is the best evidence of how that department is managed.

And now, as our friends have gone with us over this mammoth establishment, and have looked in upon a stock which has no superior west of the mountains, we return to our original proposition. If they need any further proof, we have only to add that the house offers

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

now, in the way of prices, lower than ever before, and yet no reduction in the variety, style, excellence of material or general character of the goods. There is an extra force of clerks for the season; visitors need have no fear that they cannot be waited upon. And lastly, no house in the city can do so well for you in the line of seasonable holiday gifts as that of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Pittsburgh Gazette to the

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FURS,

AT

WILLIAM FLEMING & CO.'S

FUR HOUSE,

139 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

Seal Sacques, Seal Muffs,
Seal Boas,
Russian Sable Muffs,
Russian Sable Collars,
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs,
Hudson Bay Sable Collars,
Hudson Bay Mink Muffs,
Hudson Bay Mink Collars,
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas,
Mink Sable Muffs,
Mink Sable Collars,
Mink Sable Berthas,
Mink Sable Boas,
Mink Sable Skating Muffs,
Black Martin Muffs,
Black Martin Boas,
Lynx Muffs,
Lynx Boas,

Royal Ermine Muffs,
Royal Ermine Collars,
White Coney Muffs,
White Coney Sacques,
White Coney Collars,
Misses' Black Astracan Sets,
" White Astracan Sets,
" Black and Grey Astracans,
" Black Lynx Sets,
" Siberian Squirrel Sets,
" French Seal Sets,
Child's Striped Martin Sets,
" White Astracan Sets,
" White Fox Sets,
" Siberian Squirrel Sets.
" Blue Coney Sets,
" Blue and White Sets,
" White Coney Sets,
" Satchel and Skating Sets,
Muffs in Great Variety,
Child's Silver Coney Sets,
" White Coney Caps
" White Coney Sacques,
Men's Seal Turbans,
Black Astracan Muffs,

BLACK ASTRACAN BOAS,
BLACK ASTRACAN COLLARS,
BLACK ASTRACAN SACQUES,
GERMAN FITCH MUFFS,
GERMAN FITCH COLLARS,
GERMAN FITCH BERTHAS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL MUFFS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COLLARS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL BOAS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL BERTHAS,
ALASKA MINK MUFFS,
ALASKA MINK COLLARS,
ALASKA MINK BOAS,
ALASKA MINK BERTHAS.

WATER MINK MUFFS,
WATER MINK COLLARS,
WATER MINK BERTHAS,
BROWN FRENCH CONEY MUFFS,
BROWN FRENCH CONEY COLLARS,
BROWN FRENCH CONEY BERTHAS,
FOOT MUFFS,
LADIES' SEAL TURBANS,
LADIES' SEAL CAPS,
LADIES' FRENCH SEAL CAPS,
MEN'S SEAL CAPS,
" SEAL COLLARS,
" SEAL GLOVES,
" OTTER CAPS.

MEN'S OTTER COLLARS,
" OTTER GLOVES,
" BEAVER CAPS,
" BEAVER COLLARS,
" BEAVER GLOVES,
" NUTRIA CAPS,
" NUTRIA COLLARS,
" NUTRIA GLOVES.
HUDSON BAY WOLF ROBES,
PRAIRIE WOLF ROBES,
GREY FOX ROBES,
LINED BUFFALO ROBES,
UNLINED BUFFALO ROBES,
CARRIAGE ROBES.

WE BUY OUR GOODS IN LARGE QUANTITIES FOR CASH.

KEEP THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

AND AS

WE DO BUSINESS ON THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

The Inexperienced can buy as Cheap as the best judges of goods.

WM. FLEMING & CO.,

NO. 139 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FREE TO ALL.

50,000 MONEY BOXES!

87 SMITHFIELD 87.

FINE SUITS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

AT

RANDOLPH & ADOLPHUS,

87 Smithfield St., 87

HOWARD BLOCK,

Boys', Youths' and Children's

FINE CLOTHING,

OUR SPECIALTY,

FINE OVERCOATS

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

Gents and Boys.

87 SMITHFIELD ST. 87

PHELAN'S

OLD STAND

STOCKING STORE!

ESTABLISHED 1839,

24 FIFTH AVENUE.

Special Attention is called to our Fresh Importation of

Superior Scotch Wool

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ALSO THE BEST MAKES IN

Lamb's Wool, Merino and Silk

UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

Always on Hand at the Lowest Prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

THE CHOICEST STYLES OF

SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, COLLARS,

CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, &C., &C.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

A Full Assortment of the justly celebrated

DIAMOND SHIRTS

AND WHICH WE

MAKE TO ORDER,

And Guarantee Satisfaction as to Fit and Quality.

JAMES PHELAN,

No. 24 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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GEO. P. REED,
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Terms for 1872.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111½@111¾.

THE political troubles in Alabama promise to bear quite as much ill-humored fruit as those in Louisiana. Can the courts not arrange matters there as was done in the case of the latter State?

THE extraordinary floods in the rivers of Europe still continue washing away bridges and other property, and causing much loss of life. A reference to our dispatches will disclose full details of the havoc caused.

A BRONZE STATUE of Mr. Greeley is suggested to be erected by the side of that of Franklin in Printing House Square, and in full view of the *Tribune* office, the scene of his life's labors. The idea is a good one and we hope it will be adopted.

THE snow recently fallen, with the copious rains since, will doubtless swell the rivers immediately, a fact which will be hailed with joyous welcome by thousands. A large flotilla of coal barges will be enabled to get out to the great relief of southern markets.

THE developments made by the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee so far would appear to indicate that while members of Congress were in some cases stockholders in the venture, no criminality attaches to them through such connection. What the future may make known no one can guess; but present indications all point to a clear vindication of those charged with accepting bribes to control their votes in Congress. We hope and believe that such will turn out to be the case.

THE long and bitter warfare between Jay Gould and the new Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad has ended by the former paying into the road's treasury some six or seven millions in stocks, real estate and cash, and the withdrawal by the company of all pending suits against him. President Watson can congratulate himself and the stockholders on this favorable termination to what promised at first to be a prolonged and profitless conflict. It argues well for the new financial direction given to the company by the present Board of Directors, and will place the Erie at once on a sound footing.

A PETITION is in circulation for signatures asking the Government to establish signal stations at several points in this section of country, such as Oil City, Clarion and Brownsville. It is already largely signed by the leading coal operators and others, and the intention is to secure accurate and timely information of the weather changes in these latitudes. It is also desired that more complete reports of the weather at the lake ports be furnished, as they usually foretell the changes which affect this section. We hope the petition will be largely signed, before Councils are asked to forward it to Washington, as the matter is of great importance to this neighborhood.

MR. MULLETT, the genius who rears Uncle Sam's palaces, estimates the cost of erecting a suitable building for the purposes of the United States in this city at $8,000,000, and he recommends that the appropriation be increased to that figure. Congress will doubtless act upon his recommendation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Of course, we out this way, have no objection to such a recommendation, or such an expenditure in our suburb, Philadelphia; but we timidly ask our representatives, Gen. Negley and Mr. McJunkin, when they intend to push our claims for a new Custom House. We hope they will not let the opportunity pass until the end of the session, when it may again be found too late to attend to our needs. Surely no place, not even our eastern city, needs a public building worse than we do. "Push things," is all we can say to our members.

THE country has from time to time been informed that Vice President Colfax is immediately to assume the chief editorship of the *Tribune*, but later information leads to the conclusion that such will not be the case, at least for the present. Next we have it by telegraph that George William Curtis is to take the place of the founder of the great paper, the greatest probably in the world to-day, or at least in this country. So far as the financial future of the *Tribune* is concerned it matter's little who Mr. Greeley's successor shall be. That matter is fixed, unalterably so; the *Tribune* will continue to be a great financial success. The status, politically, of the paper in the future is what most concerns its owners, as the Liberal fiasco has undoubtedly proved unsatisfactory, both financially and otherwise. We would like to see the *Tribune* back again within the Republican fold, whence it never should have departed, and feel satisfied that this will be the result in the end of the present negotiations. No better selections could be made than either of the gentlemen above named for the vacant seat, and we hope to hear soon of one being chosen.

EXIT WARMOUTH.

The visit of Judge Campbell and his committee in the interest of the Warmoth faction to the White House, was not apparently attended with the results hoped for by those gentlemen. The attempt to embarrass the President and lead him into the meshes of Louisiana politics failed utterly, as it should have done. The latter seized the opportunity the visit afforded to correct a manifest misapprehension as to the part recently taken in the matter by the Executive. Instead of taking sides with either of the belligerent factions in New Orleans, the President simply gave instructions to carry out the mandates of the United States Circuit Court, which would have been done had the court given a contrary decision to the one actually uttered. This he was bound to do, as a contrary course would have been a palpable violation of authority. The President simply held that is was his duty to sustain the decision of the court until reversed by a higher authority, and in doing this he was only doing his duty.

Judge Campbell urged that a commission consisting of one or more Federal Judges from Washington should be authorized by the President to visit the scenes of the late troubles and investigate the whole difficulty, reporting to Congress or the Executive. But there is surely no authority for such a commission, nor could such a one have been clothed with power to act by the President. Such a proceeding would have been wholly without precedent, without authority of law, and would have been looked upon by the country as an inexcusable interference on the part of the Executive with the internal political affairs of a State, rendering the President liable to serious reproach. If there be any necessity of the Government exercising national authority over the unfortunate political muddle in Louisiana, Congress alone is authorized to assume the initiative, and the President pointedly said at once so informed the Warmoth Committee. The whole affair can be looked upon now in the light of an attempt to embroil the President in a matter wholly beyond his reach, and his clear understanding of its illegality, notwithstanding the forcible logic of a keen reasoner like Judge Campbell. As we remarked before, the nail has been driven and clinched by the authority of the courts sitting in New Orleans; Warmoth has been unseated, as he should long ago have been, and all has been done according to law and without executive or Congressional interference. We can readily imagine the howl that would have gone out from the Democratic press, had the President taken the advice of the learned Judge and meddled with State affairs in Louisiana or elsewhere, had the boot been on the other leg.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell has not abandoned his wish and hope to ultimately fund the entire bonded debt of the nation in consols bearing from four to five per cent. interest. It appears to be the chief end of his present efforts, and he never lets an opportunity slip of presenting the matter before the Congressional Committees of Finance. The great success which attended the placing of the two hundred million five per cents. last year, confirms him in the belief that the entire scheme is as practicable as it is beneficial to the Government not only but to the people. Not only would it greatly reduce the annual expenses in interest, and in this way lessen the burdens of taxation, but it is held that it will also result in reducing the prevailing rates of interest on business paper throughout the country. In this fact, doubtless, lies the secret of much of the opposition to the measures of the Secretary which has been uniformly expressed by certain leading financiers; but the general benefits to the manufacturing and commercial portion of the country to flow from the adoption of the policy of refunding cannot be gainsaid.

Mr. Jay Cooke, when before the Ways and Means Committee lately, forcibly urged this view of the matter, and contended that the high rates of interest prevailing throughout the country could not be sustained, if the Government was a borrower at a reduced rate. If such is to be the result of the Secretary's policy, it is clearly the duty of Congress to hasten the matter, by authorizing the refunding to begin at once, and placing the power fully in the hands of the Secretary to consummate the change. Our dispatches inform us that one of "Mr. Cooke's most important arguments for proceeding as rapidly as possible with the funding of the debt was that the government rate of interest controls that of the loans of all banks, and railways, and financial institutions of the country, governing prices, affecting the relations of labor and capital, and all the material interests of the country, and therefore deserving the most careful consideration. The committee will postpone further action on the subject until after the holidays, when they will give further hearing to prominent bankers of the country, a delay which is said to be not altogether acceptable to Mr. Cooke *and his associates.*"

Of course, much opposition is expected; but our leading manufacturers should also seek a hearing, and endeavor by seconding the Secretary's plans to bring about early the desired result. The saving in interest alone, to the Government, of fully fifteen to twenty millions annually, is, or ought to be, a sufficient inducement to effort, not to mention the other and more selfish consideration of a reduced interest rate, which is expected to follow the adoption of the measure.

THE INDIANS.

The sudden and unprovoked outbreak among the Modoc tribe of Indians in Oregon is only another indication of the deep-seated hate which lurks hidden within the breast of the savage, although often disguised for years by an apparent love for the white man. The alleged cause or excuse for this bloody raid is said to be the proposition of the Government to change the location of the tribe in order that they might enjoy more security and better hunting grounds. But the real authors of the outbreak will doubtless hereafter be found to be, as has often been the case heretofore, some, designing, unprincipled whites, who hope by inciting the Indians to such outlawry to make money out of it, both in furnishing supplies and plundering the lodges of their garnered wealth of robes and peltries. It requires but little provocation from the whites, or entreaty from those in the confidence of the chiefs of the tribes to excite their worst passions and bring on a bloody conflict. But let alone, the natural cowardice of the Indian would be slow in prompting him to engage in open war, where he so well knows the odds are vastly against him. Nearly all of these sudden and bloody raids, which usually end in a massacre, are directly traceable to the mean and inhuman work of vagrant and dissolute whites, and against them the force of the military should be directed, and swift punishment should be dealt to them. The Indian question will never be brought to a proper and humane termination so long as this miserable and detestable class are permitted to hover around the camps of the various tribes, and it would be well for General Canby and others in authority to issue an order authorizing the hanging to the first tree of any vagrant white man found lurking around the camps of the Indians. They have no business there, and our own experience on the border teaches us that they are usually the ring-leaders in all mischief, and exercise over the mind of the savage an influence which uniformly controls him. Therefore, if it is desired to effect a change for good through the medium of the Indian Commission, it will be necessary to see to it that all the good teachings of the humane agents are not rendered absolutely useless through the efforts of savage white men. To our mind it is quite as important to keep straggling whites away from the Indian camps as it is to keep the same class of savages from the habitations of the whites, as we would rather trust our pocket book and our life to the tender mercies of the latter, than to the majority of the former, who haunt the lodges of the Indian. The latter is not always the real thief and murderer, although upon him the punishment is visited, and the country imagines deservedly so.

A SINGULARLY instructive case was recently heard in one of the London police courts. Mrs. Matilda Howard was charged with assaulting her husband, Benjamin Howard. One of these was a little old woman and the other a little old man, which makes the cause of the assault all the more remarkable. For it appeared that when Mrs. Matilda came home, a bit *so-so*, from a convivial party, she found that Mr. Benjamin had not only retired to the couch matrimonial, but had wrapped and enveloped himself in all the bed clothes, as it were a cocoon. The poor woman could not abide such selfishness as this. "He lay," she said in court, "in the middle of the bed, and the clothes rolled round him so snug that I felt wild." She tried to reclaim her share of the clothes, when he, not unnaturally irritated by this disturbance of his repose, awoke her, and she took up an iron in self-defence, and the old balabor before him. These and did heavy horrid man, naturally sympathized with Benjamin, and ordered Mrs. Matilda to give bonds to keep the peace. Here we have most matrimonial infelicities reduced to their simple elements. One or the other of the parties wants all the bed clothes; that is all.

A WESTERN JOURNAL, after referring to the want of education among the Cherokees, says the great difficulty in overcoming the resistance to remove further west consists in dissipating the prejudices of the full-blood element. The Cherokees, it is said, are a solid mass of inert matter, cannot be reached by ordinary arguments, and their legislative assemblies vote solid against anything that savors of change. They desire no relations with the whites, and adhere to their native Cherokee with the force of patriotic devotion. To these Cherokees the treaty of May 6th, 1828, by which they were removed from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, is a binding bargain, and they have been taken to the Indian Territory under a guarantee by which they in all future time shall never be embarrassed by having extended around their new homes the lines of a State or a Territory, and shall never be pressed upon by the extension of the limits of any Territory or State. Under these circumstances the Cherokees refuse to remove to a territory farther west, believing that if the first treaty is violated, the second might also be broken.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the disease among chickens and turkeys is raging severely, and many are dying.

AT Yountsville, Cal., this season, 100,000 gallons of brandy and 200,000 gallons of wine have been manufactured.

HARTFORD, Conn., has thrown away over $2,000,000 this year in building houses to be let to young married couples.

NO LESS than twenty-four amendments of the Constitution of the United States are said to be pending before Congress.

HUNTERS and Indians are making havoc among the deer at Sturgeon and above. One party killed 114, and another 40, within six weeks.

AN English flour mill recently exploded. Under certain conditions flour is said to be as likely to explode as gunpowder—probably when both are wet.

A WILD BULL that escaped from a drove in Brookline, Massachusetts, last spring, was shot last week by a party of hunters after a chase of sixteen miles.

A BREACH OF PROMISE suit in San Francisco for $50,000 has just been settled by the payment of $10,000. The gossips are in distress. It promised much interest.

THE public land is worth something after it is given away, if not before. For instance, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says "the Oregon central military road company have sold their land grant for $484,000."

PHOSPHATE ROCK has become an important article of shipment from Charleston, S. C. During the last year, twenty thousand tons of this material have been exported from Charleston, and fifty thousand tons from Bull and Coosaw rivers.

A GIRL in Indianapolis, who has $200,000, advertises for sealed proposals for marriage. The postmaster has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half of his time filling it up with pink-tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

A FRENCH chemist has discovered that a cheap solution of chloride of zinc will dissolve the silk threads from any texile fabric, leaving intact any cotton fibres which may be interwoven therewith. The practical value of this invention for removing stains from dresses must at once be apparent to all our lady readers.

MR. GORSTRANG, of Brompton, Eng., being suspicious that his wife loved Mr. Tebbett better than she did did him, invited the gentleman to his house for a game of cards, and while seated put two bullets through Tebbett's head and one through his own. Both died like little men, and Mrs. Gorstrang is left without encumbrances.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, who married an estimable lady in Columbus, Ohio, one year since, under the name of Carpenter, was brought to Columbus on the 16th, from Chicago, charged with bigamy, having another wife in England. William Pate, of Cleveland, visiting England, discovered Chapman's wife, who gave him her marriage certificate and the names of persons in America who knew of her marriage. Pate and Fish, whose daughter Chapman married, procured his arrest. By the second wife Chapman has a child of six months old.

THE salt mines of Poland, it is stated, are the most beautiful and on the largest scale in the world. Visitors walk over four miles in the long open galleries, and there are many that have not been entered for years. These galleries undermine a whole town, and are places of popular amusement, where balls, plays, etc., are given, and refreshments of every scale may be had at the buffet. A splendid chapel is fitted up in one mine, where mass is celebrated once a year. The ceiling, walls, &c., are all cut out of the solid, glittering, greenish salt.

THE Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield* tells this: "A few days since Joe Jones and Elisha Ford were out hunting on the farm of Esquire Tom Monarch. They treed a coon up a very large tree, and proceeded to cut it down. Just as they felled it Esquire M. came upon them and ordered them to get a cross-cut saw and saw the tree into cuts suitable for shingles. By daylight they had the tree sawed into nineteen cuts, and the next day he made them rive the cuts into shingles, under penalty of trespass. The parties have not been coon hunting since."

A RANGOON paper states that His Majesty, the King of Siam, who signs himself, in a letter to Her Majesty, as Her Majesty's friend and brother, sent to England some months ago, six boxes of presents for the acceptance of the Queen. The presents are as follows: Box No. 1, a water-goblet made of pure gold; 2, water stand made of pure gold; 3, a box made of pure gold, supposed to be the usual betel box; 4, a spittoon made of pure gold. Box No. 2—Two gold dresses and a gown. Boxes Nos. 3 and 4—Four spears, such as borne by a part of the King's body-guard, when they follow him. Box No. 5—A large and small royal umbrella, white in color. Box No. 6—A royal palankeen.

THERE are eight counties in Pennsylvania which do not contain a Roman Catholic church edifice. In the whole country there are but 3,806 of these edifices, but they will seat 1,999,515 persons. The Catholic increase for the last ten years is less than that of the preceding ten years. In 1850 there were reported 1,222 edifices, with room for 66,863 persons. In 1860 the numbers were 2,550 edifices and 1,404,437 sittings—more than double in each column. But in 1870 the increase was only a little over one-half in the number of buildings (up to 3,806) and a little over one-third in the accommodations (up to 1,999,515). Nor has there been any greater advance in the value of the properties.

PERSONAL.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, is the tallest monarch in the world.

MLLE SPITZEDER, the bankrupt banker-ess, of Munich, owes only $5,000,000.

FIFTEEN hundred Jesuits have emigrated since August 1st, from Germany to Austria.

PETER CARRAGE, a well-known Miami Indian, worth 1,500 acres of land, has returned to his "mother earth."

MRS. A. WHIPPLE, of Portland, Columbia county, Wis., died suddenly from the effects of paring a corn too closely.

MR. MITCHELL, an English member of Parliament, has shocked the aristocratic society of which he was an ornament, by marrying a pretty Irish bar-maid.

MR. NORMAN LOCKYER has received a medal from the French Government for discovering that the sun's photosphere could be examined when it wasn't totally eclipsed.

THE Count de Montebello has sent to France a number of specimens of the hare of America, thus establishing a balance of trade for American coiffeurs who are continually importing specimens of the hair of France.

TWO young American ladies recently filed the unprecedented petition to be allowed to sleep in the lighthouse at Leith, Scotland, for one night, to the abject bewilderment and astonishment of the authorities.

MME. COSIMA, the natural daughter of Liszt, and divorced wife of Hans von Bulow, having gone over to the Protestant Church, was married to Richard Wagner recently at Leipsic, her father being present at the ceremony.

THE town of Lincoln, R. I., claims to have the oldest bell. It summons the operatives of a factory to their daily toil and bears an inscription, declaring that it was made in Amsterdam by Peter Least in 1263. It was brought to this country from the West Indies among a lot of refuse metal.

A LADY called upon Mrs. Maria Richardson, of Summerton, Michigan, recently and after chatting for a while, the latter asked to be excused for a moment and went up stairs. Soon the caller observed blood trickling through the ceiling, and following its direction found Mrs. Richardson with her throat fatally cut.

PROFESSOR WEISS, of the Vienna Observatory, has recently passed through London, on his return from a tour of inspection through the United States, where he has visited all the principal observatories, in order to collect materials for a report on the instruments demanded by modern science in a first-class observatory like that of Vienna, which is about to be removed and extended.

IT seems that Turkey is desirous of borrowing from the United States some suggestions relating to the establishment of long lines of railway. That the fame of our trans-continental railroads should have even reached the Sublime Porte is not so surprising as that the Sick Man, as the Ottoman Empire is usually called, should want to copy our system. Perhaps he is so sick, after all.

FOREST at one time became quite angry at a bad actor, whom he was unable to Forrest," correctly. "Look here, Mr. spair, "it's all said the poor fellow in de-$50 a night, to try nice for you, with your you expect from me that way, but what can Forrest said only, who gets $6 a week?" not to expect much for that sum," and left him alone; but on the conclusion of the engagement sent him a check for $40, with a recommendation to act up to the worth of that.

A LAWRENCE settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my bakery. Who pakes my bread when I ben gone?" Then, casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the Judge, he said, in sober earnest, "Dere's Chris. Ellwaner! He's got nothing to do; send him!"

HOME NEWS.

Ordinance Committee.

The Ordinance Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The ordinance fixing the term of the City Engineer at three years was approved. An ordinance was also recommended, providing for an office for the City Attorney in the City Hall building, and increasing his salary to five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, without the perquisites. The ordinance extending the term of the Water Commissioner was laid on the table. The ordinance relative to Railroad trains running through the city was approved.

The Case of the Keystone Oil Company.

Yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the hearing before the Mayor in the case of the Keystone Oil Company, charged with keeping dangerous combustible material at their store, No. 34 Smithfield street. When the case was called it was found that the summons was not made out in the proper form, having failed to particularize the material that was dangerous, and the case was accordingly discharged. The Marshal was not disposed to give up at this, however, but proceeded to make out and serve another notice on the firm, warning them that if the objectionable material was not removed by Monday, the 23d inst., legal measures would be instituted against them.

Proceedings for Damages.

Yesterday, Nicholas T. Murray, by his mother, Mary Murray, entered proceedings in the District Court against Wm. Harkins for damages for the loss of an eye. The parties are near and were playing together when young Harkins stuck a stick which knocked out the left eye of young Murray. The affair happened on the sixth day of November.

Dr. John Westbay also instituted proceedings against F. M. Fusenecker, for assault and battery, the defendants having attacked the plaintiff in Kilbuck township, knocked him down, dragged him about four hundred feet along the ground, and otherwise abused him. A capias was issued, the writ being made returnable the first Monday of January.

Presents at Low Prices.

To give buyers of holiday goods and presents some idea of what a limited amount of money will purchase, we give below some admirable and elegant goods and their prices. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, of 76 Market street, have received from the East a large and varied assortment of goods suitable for presents, and they are disposing of them at prices within the reach of everybody. Below will be found a table of prices that are really astonishing:

Initial Handkerchiefs, 12c, 25c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 20c, 25c.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c, 50c.
Real Lace Collars, 50c.
Real Point Lace Collars, $2.
Splendid Kid Gloves, $1, $1 25.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Heavy Gros Grain Silk Scarfs, 50c.
Broche Scarfs, 25c, 35c, 50c.
Panders, 25c, 38c, 50c.
Heavy Felt Skirts, $2
Fine French Corsets, 75c, $1, $1 25.

All the Latest

sheet music, music books, musical instruments, and a full line of musical goods of every character, at the Allegheny music house of Carl Retter, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

Judicious.

In selecting presents, the great point to be arrived at, is that the gift be something which can of itself be appreciated, and the more beauty can be combined with utility the better it will be. A sensible gift now to a friend would be one of those beautiful Florence Sewing Machines, which can be seen at the Agency, No. 8 Sixth street, near the Suspension Bridge. The Florence is acknowledged to be one of the best specimens of mechanism in the sewing machine line ever invented, and the manner in which it has sustained its popularity, is a sure guarantee of its great merit. It has been before the public for many years now, and has been steadily gaining in popular favor.

Just now there is a large assortment on hand at the agency No. 8 Sixth street, and any who wish to make a really valuable present will find the Florence just what they need.

I Know That My Redeemer Liveth,

Sung by Miss Kellogg at the funeral services of the late Horace Greeley, and other fine and latest songs, at the new Allegheny music house.

CARL RETTER,
127 Federal street.
sm,T

For the Holiday's.

Overcoats.
Overcoats.
Overcoats.
Overcoats.
Overcoats.
Dress Suits.
Dress Suits.
Dress Suits.
Dress Suits.
Furnishing Goods.
Furnishing Goods.
Furnishing Goods.
Furnishing Goods.

at Thomas Scandrett & Co.'s, No. 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. New stock, lower prices, best of goods, at the old Beehive Stand.

Timely Information.

The season is one in which according to time-honored customs, friends testify their mutual esteem by the interchange of appropriate gifts. Articles of jewelry are lasting, beautiful and readily sold, and has made all choosing in another especially appropriate. No wonder therefore that S. M. Orr, Allegheny, is patronized just now so liberally. Watches, rings and pins of the rarest design and workmanship can be found in his cases. Every variety of decoration can be furnished by him at rates to suit the tastes and purses. He has just now a superb holiday stock, and has made all choosing in anticipation of a large trade. If you want bargains in jewelry, or watches, or ornaments, and don't want to get an inferior article, call on S. M. Orr, 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY.

Splendid Holiday Stock at J. W. Pittock & Co.'s Store.

It has never before fallen to Pittsburgh's lot to be so exquisitely provided for in the book and holiday goods line as they are this season. Messrs. J. W. Pittock & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue, have a stock that effectually eclipses everything of the past, not only in extent, but in the taste and judiciousness of the selection and the rare elegance of the assortment. Nothing could more fully meet the requirements of the holiday trade than this stock. There are books for everybody, of every age, of every taste, occupation, profession, pursuit or inclination. The range extends from elegant Bibles for the pulpit or family to the cheapest Sunday-school edition —ancient and modern histories to a ten cent edition of Mother Goose—and prayer books, the new Hymnal of the Episcopal Church in elegant and superb bindings to Morocco and calf, to the cheapest editions published. The shelves and counters are crowded with histories, travel, romance, poetry, biography, science, and illustration and other volumes,—not by any means omitting juvenile books, in which the stock especially excels all others. The miscellaneous department is as perfect as any of the others. There are fine pocket-books, portmonias, albums —very elegant assortment; splendid lot of writing desks; large number of games, fine and new; stereoscopes and stereoscopic views; all manner of utensils for writers, &c.

If you want to avoid the rush on Christmas, you had better go early and secure your purchases in the furnishing goods and clothing line at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

The New York Tribune

Changes and troubles have occasioned considerable comment during the past week, and have drawn attention very particularly to that quarter. Some, people, however continue to mind their own business, and let other folks settle their own troubles, and among these is the popular Allegheny tailor, Mr. M. T. Heckert, who by strict attention to business and endeavors to please, has secured a large trade. Mr. Heckert is a practical man in his business, and understands it thoroughly. He has filled his store at No. 61 North Diamond street, Allegheny, with a very choice collection of goods for winter wear, to which he invites the attention of gentlemen. He guarantees satisfaction in every case.

The Silver Tongue

Is a beautiful Organ, unsurpassed in tone and perfectness. Sold only at Carl Retter's New Allegheny Music House, No. 127 Federal street.

The Festive Fever

which lingers in the air as the holidays come on, should not so influence people that they will forget the particular duties of life. One of the chief among these to every prudent man, is the duty of having his property insured. Those who are about taking out a policy, should not forget that the office of the National, one of the strongest and most reliable home companies, is at the corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, and that the Secretary, Mr. James E. Stevenson, is ready to make them out a policy at any time; We will insure satisfaction in every case.

Ten dollars in advance and month y payments soon secures you a Weed Sewing Machine, and you do not notice the outlay. 116 Market street.

Hats for the Holidays.

The most popular of all gifts between jovial friends is a fine new hat or cap such as may be had from the assortment on hand—selected for the holidays—at Pratt's, 107 Federal street, Allegheny. It is worth while to drop into Pratt's and take a peep at the styles whether the visit is made for a purchase or not. The stock is one from which a selection may be made of almost any kind, at any price, and any style, while the prices will be found most reasonable. Make your purchases of presentation hats or caps at the Allegheny Hat House of Mr. Henry Pratt, 107 Federal street.

Jewelry, Bronzes and Silverware.

For the purchase of Jewelry, silverware, bronzes, &c., the store of Mr. George W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, is attracting its share of attention. Mr. Biggs, anticipating a demand in his line for Holiday presents, has laid in one of the finest stocks in the city to select from. And we are glad to notice his endeavors are being appreciated. Ladies and gentlemen wanting something in his line are invited to give his store a call between now and Wednesday morning, and we feel sure they will be pleased with their visit.

Where They Go!

All the "nobby" young men in Pittsburgh patronize the Boston One Price Store, 95 Smithfield street, when they want elegant and fashionable suits, and, in Allegheny the same class go to the branch store, 178 Federal street Allegheny, where they obtain suits at New York prices. For the holidays, the Boston One Price Store has a beautiful assortment of goods suitable for presents, and ladies intending to compliment their gentlemen friends should examine the elegant dressing-gowns, smoking-jackets, scarfs, &c., which will be found in endless variety.

Christmas Presents.

Plenty of Christmas presents,—of the sensible order—at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....Next Wednesday, Christmas.

....It is well to be sharp-shod now.

....Why is not the ordinance requiring sidewalks to be kept clean, enforced.

....Gildemeister & Hess send us Harper's Monthly for January—full of choice letter gossip and illustration.

....The train due here at twelve o'clock, noon, on the Pan Handle route, was delayed four hours yesterday.

....Yesterday morning a lady while walking on Congress street, slipped and broke one of her legs just below the knee.

....Rev. E. T. Jeffers has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity confirmed upon him by the Washington and Jefferson College.

....During the brief period of sleighing one or two accidents happened, though nothing serious resulted except to the vehicles.

....The sidewalks in Allegheny and this city are in a most dangerous condition, and it would be well if a little more care were taken for the protection of pedestrians.

....A wheelbarrow colliding with an express wagon near the Union depot, caused a wash woman's labor to have been in vain, as it spilled a large hamper of clean clothes that was on the barrow.

....On Wednesday night Wm. Fisher captured a colored burglar in his house at Wilkinsburg. The man refused to give his name, but was taken before Justice Davidson, who committed him for trial.

....As a member of the Columbia Engine Company, Allegheny, was walking down Cedar avenue on Thursday evening, he observed smoke issuing from the window of a house on the avenue near Ohio street. He ran in, and in a front room found the wall above the grate ablaze, and had nearly burned the mantle. He extinguished the fire without an alarm or any great damage.

The Haven Printing House.

We take pleasure in asking the attention of our readers to the displayed advertisement of this long established and flourishing printing house, which appears this morning in our columns. Over a quarter of a century ago Mr. William S. Haven started in business, after acting as foreman in the extensive house of Johnston & Stockton for a number of years, and at once took front rank among the leading printing and publishing houses of the country. A year or more ago the present firm of Stevenson & Foster purchased from Mr. Haven his well organized establishment and at once opened business under the style of the Haven Printing Company.

The workmanship of the old house, so much admired by its patrons, is equalled by the present firm, and printing of all kinds is done with the greatest neatness and dispatch. Their job-printing department is one of the most complete in the country, and at the store rooms on the corner of Third avenue and Wood street, a large assortment of blank books, stationery, etc., etc., can always be found. Blanks of every description, catalogues, annual reports, and everything in the printing line executed carefully. Call at the Haven Printing House, corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Bewitching.

How can a person of refined tastes live in the city without going to Haslett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street. The glitter of gold worked up into the most beautiful and bewitching forms, the sparkling of diamonds and all the precious stones in the most captivating settings; the curious and elegant things in silver, bronze and pearl, to be seen on the tables, in the cases and on the walls of the establishment, form an attraction which can scarcely be resisted by the passer-by, even if there is no design of purchasing.

Christmas Suits

or any other kind of garments for the season are made at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street. The house now contains a choice lot of cloths suitable for winter suits, for dress or street, weddings or church, business or social calls. Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., always make it a point to give the best of goods for the money, and they will allow none of their patrons to go away feeling in the last degree dissatisfied. They have a stock on hand now, to which they invite the earlier attention as they believe it has never been excelled.

Christmas Music.

Sheet music or books with Christmas music may be had at the Allegheny music store of Mr. Carl Retter, 127 Federal street.

To Spend a pleasant evening, have an exhibition of Brooke's Dissolving Views in your parlor. Address R. A. Burke, box 1,450, city.

Every one using a Weed will tell you it is the best Sewing Machine in use, and a call will satisfy you that this is the case. 116 Market street.

Now is the time to purchase a good and cheap instrument at the new Allegheny music house.

C. RETTER,
No. 127 Federal street.
S.M.T

For Bargains in Millinery and Fancy Goods go to Kitchen & Beggs 122 Federal Street, Allegheny.

All our stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods to be closed out regardless of cost.

KITCHEN & BEGGS,
122 Federal street, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of *By-Laws, &c.*, furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer; A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, James R. Moorhead, R. M. C. Schoepfle, Christopher Zug, John H. Baker, Solicitor.

DUPING THE SICK.

In shape, color and smell the tasteful closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of these dangerous fungi have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of professed morality, and inveigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the stale names of "Eye Opp ners," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable.

MARRIED.

KIM-HOEH—On Thursday evening, December 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Oakland, by the Rev. S. Laird, GEORGE F. KIM and EMMA HOEH, both of this city.

HYDE—HAYS—On Thursday evening, December 19, 1872, by the Rev. Father Grace, Mr. EDMUND HYDE, of Allegheny, to Miss MARY HAYS, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED.

COSGRAVE—On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., HENRIETTA, wife of the late John S. Cosgrave.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 41 Federal street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAUCK—On Thursday, December 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 1 Diamond alley street, Mrs. ROSINA HAUCK, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MCKENNA—On Friday, 20th inst., MARGARET, wife of Edward M. McKenna, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Homewood Station, P. P. R. Carriages will leave the stable of Burns, O'Neil & Reilly, on Grant street, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O'NEIL—On Thursday evening, December 19th, 1872, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA O'Neil, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, December 22d, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John Keil, Sr., near U. S. Arsenal. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCABE—On December 20th, 1872, MARY JANE, wife of Thompson H. McCabe, aged thirty-nine years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Woodville, on SUNDAY, December 22d, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave the rooms of Alex. Aiken, undertaker, 166 Fourth avenue, at 9 o'clock.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER.
117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

DAILY GAZETTE.

City and Suburban.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

REV. J. S. Thrap agent of Adrian college, (non-Episcopal Methodist) was in the city a few days during the present week, with his friends.

THE new M. E. church in Bethany, West Va., will be dedicated December 24th. Revs. Pershing, Gardner Minor, and other Methodists from this cleinity will be in attendance.

THE Rev. Dr. Hornblower of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE Methodist *Recorder* of this week devotes considerable space to a discussion of Methodist unification,—the principal part being a letter from the Rev. Dr. Curry, of New York, on the subject.

A REVIVAL has been in progress at Wood's Run M. E. Church, Rev. M. L. Weekley, pastor, for three weeks past. About thirty conversions have occurred, and that number have united with the church.

BY Divine permission, there will be preaching in the Wood's Run Sabbath School rooms, in the south hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, on to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are most kindly invited.

REV. W. H. PHIPPS, of the Pittsburgh (non-Episcopal Methodist) Conference, has been engaged as managing editor of the *Christian Advance*, a monthly paper devoted to temperance, Young Men's Christian Associations and general evangelical work.

REV. B. F. WOODBURN will deliver a sermon to young men in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny, Sabbath evening, December 22d, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. Dr. C. HOLMES, of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, has been absent during the greater part of this week in New York, attending the Session of the Church Educational Board, of which he is a member. His pulpit will be filled to-morrow by the Rev. J. W. Baker.

THE Pittsburgh Methodist Sabbath Association held a monthly meeting Thursday evening, in the Fifth Methodist church, corner of Second avenue and Murphy street. A number of stirring addresses were delivered, when, in view of holding extra meetings, the Association adjourned until the third Thursday in March next.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY at Liberty street M. E. Church, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 P. M. Thos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Allegheny county Sunday School Society and Superintendent of Christ M. E. Sunday School, will deliver an address, and other interesting exercises will take place. Sunday school workers are invited to be present.

WE return thanks to Rev. S. Collins for the presentation of a beautiful and costly copy of the new version of the Psalms as now adopted by the United Presbyterian Church. We always thought that churches did not give enough heed to the aesthetic in the style of their standard church books. In the present case it is different. The type is large and beautiful, the binding rich and substantial, and the general appearance indicates skill in the workmen, and laudable taste on the part of the Superintendent.

ALL the city Sabbath Schools are making extensive preparations for Christmas. Almost all are going to have a celebration of some kind. Evergreens are to adorn the school rooms into fairy palaces and an unlimited amount of confections are being purchased. The most noticeable celebrations will be by the North Avenue M. E. Sabbath School, the Central U. P., Smithfield M. E., [illegible] Sabbath School, and the Sabbath School connected with the Mission [illegible] Liberty street, which Rev. John Sproul is pastor, and a meeting in their new church building on Sunday evening, to which the scholars are expecting thanks to the trustees of the United Presbyterian Seminary for the gratuitous use of the Seminary Hall until their own building was erected. They acknowledge their indebtedness in this denomination of a favor no more than to any other, their own not excepted. Thanks are also given to W. W. Wallace, Esq., for the gift of a fine marble pulpit, and to Dr. W. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, for the gift of costly pulpit furniture.

YESTERDAY, Friday, the 20th of December, was the day set apart by the Anglican Church in England and United States for special intercession to the Lord of the Harvest, that He may send forth laborers into the harvest." There was a union meeting of the Episcopal congregations, in the morning at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and in the evening at Christ Church, Allegheny. The Rectors of nearly all the Parishes were present. The Bishop preached at Trinity, where the services were very appropriate and solemn. The special prayers set forth for this service were used in connection with the usual Liturgy. The Holy Communion was celebrated. This service derives peculiar significance from the fact that the same prayers went up at the same hour and in the same words from the lips of 28,000 ministers, and we trust, from the hearts of some millions of people. It is beautiful to contemplate a scene at once so solemn and so grand.

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The Colored Schools of Allegheny.

We learn from Professor Eaton, himself an experienced educator and visiting member of the Allegheny Board of Control, that the examination of the colored schools of Allegheny, under the superintendence of Prof. S. A. Neale, which have continued through the week and were closed yesterday, was very satisfactory, and evinced decided progress, with ample examples of praiseworthy proficiency in the more advanced classes. We have attended Prof. Neale's school examinations on several former occasions, and were much pleased to hear and believe all that the Visiting Committee said in commendation of their present status. Mr. Neale has labored long and most assiduously, and with marked success in educating and elevating the colored youth of Allegheny, and we believe the beneficiaries of his toil are duly sensible of the great service he has rendered them. Miss Ware, his old time assistant, continues her quiet, faithful and useful labors in the schools. The time was when she was the only teacher of the only colored school in Allegheny. She is worthy of grateful remembrance by very many who have profited by her teachings.

A Store Worthy of Attention.

Among the places attracting the attention of the ladies and gentlemen who were laying in their holiday presents yesterday, was the Department Store No. 59 Fifth avenue. It would be simply impossible to describe the many thousand articles kept in this store. The proprietor, Mr. Evans, has certainly put his wits together in getting everything that is new for the little one's as well as the grown folks. The Department Store is nothing new here; it has been established for years, and Mr. Evans, the proprietor, is no squatter, but one of the solid business men of the city. We noticed several who had been to many other places looking at the sights, and when they came to this store they invariably purchased what they wanted, as the prices here are one-half what many other stores ask. You can walk into the store, and without asking a question know exactly what articles are sold at, and what each one is marked up, and no less can buy it. Drop in to-day, and see the wonders of holiday goods.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Thomas Dunn et al., indicted for riot, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Maurice Wallace, George Selgfried, Jacob Hirsch and Daniel Driscoll; as to Thos. Dunn, John Riley, Charles Meenan, James Murray and A. J. Reed, the jury were unable to agree, and they were discharged from further consideration of the case.

The next case taken up was that of James Cox, Thomas McGarvey and Wm. Henry, indicted for entering the dwelling of Mr. R. Crumpton with intent to commit a felony, and with receiving stolen goods. The defendants were all boys, and the jury acquitted McGarvey and Henry, and found Cox guilty of receiving stolen goods.

The case of James Haley, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Mr. McElroy, on Hiland avenue, Nineteenth ward, in October last, was taken up. The defendant and two others were discovered in an attempt to effect an entrance, and these started to run. Mr. McElroy brought a double-barreled shot-gun to bear on one of the party, and fired twice. The second shot took effect in defendant's head, and he fell to the ground, where he remained until secured. The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the box, and the defendant was remanded for sentence. No other cases were taken up and the Court adjourned early.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Vanley,	Martin Galmartin,
Wesley Fedro,	Daniel Dowrey,
Michael O'Leary,	Benjamin Carter,
Lizzie Kelly,	August Foerster,
Sarah Jane Bower,	Conrad Heim,
Thomas McClelland,	B. Heller [illegible] et al.,
Wm. Burke,	John Carron.
Frank Johnson,	

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Thomas S. Wilson vs. N. W. Morris *et al.* was taken up. Action in ejectment. Case reported yesterday. The jury found for the plaintiff for the undivided seven-eighths of the land described in the precipe and writ, as amended by leave of court, and six cents damages and costs.

The case of Wm. Lindsay, vs. T. N. Lindsay *et al.* is still on trial before Judge Collier.

James McClain vs. Alfred Bingham. Action to recover $88.30 taxes paid by plaintiff by defendant. This case was tried before Alderman Floyd, and judgment given for plaintiff, whereupon defendant appealed from the decision of the magistrate to trial. Jury trials have been suspended in this court until the first Monday in January. The argument list will be taken up next week.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The case of John Huckenstine vs. T. S. Calhoun et al., reported yesterday, was concluded, but the jury had not returned when Court adjourned.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of R. C. White vs. N. Ballantine.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

On petition filed, leave was granted to the assignee of R. W. Evans, bankrupt, of Crawford county, to sell at public sale certain real estate, subject to existing liens.

In the case of John Riley et al. vs. the schooner Rio Grande and cargo, a decision was made by the Court refusing the prayer of the petition filed by the proctor for libellants for an order on the Marshal to seize and sell the alleged balance of the cargo.

The Merry Bells

Will soon ring in the glad Christmas morning—the happiest of all the happy anniversaries of all the year—and it behooves all of us who are to make it an occasion for gift giving to decide upon what the offering shall be. Those are the minds who wish to make their gifts of some value, as well as some beauty, to their friends, and in such cases what can be more appropriate than an elegant and perfect sewing machine? Such as the celebrated American Button-hole and Over-seaming Machine, of which Mr. James Pearl, No. 178 Liberty street, is the agent. [illegible] are surpassing, of which Rev. John Sproul is pastor, and a meeting in their new church building on Sunday evening, to which the scholars are expecting thanks to the trustees of the United Presbyterian Seminary for the gratuitous use of the Seminary Hall until their own building was erected. They acknowledge their indebtedness in this denomination of a favor no more than to any other, their own not excepted. Thanks are also given to W. W. Wallace, Esq., for the gift of a fine marble pulpit, and to Dr. W. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, for the gift of costly pulpit furniture.

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Pearl Sets.

What delicate presents are here for young beaux to give the objects of their tenderest regard! In those beautiful lockets they can place their noble and manly counterfeit presentments of themselves, and attach them the lockets! to the bracelets as a suitable gift for those to whom they themselves are attached. A full supply of these exquisite presents on hand, at Hazlett & Kennedy's, 79 Smithfield street.

The new Allegheny Music House, 127 Federal street, is the best place to get a good and cheap Piano or Organ on easy terms. At CARL RETTER,
No. 127 Federal street.
sm,7

"Dinna Forget."

In your holiday wanderings, in search of suitable gifts, do not forget that a fine lot of goods for presentation to gentlemen friends, such as gloves, handkerchiefs, cuffs, sleeve buttons and hundreds of little trinkets of that character, which would make very appropriate presents, can be had from the fashionable tailoring house of Urling, Follansbee & Co., south west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

A Timely Christmas Gift.

Many of our United Presbyterian church-going readers will want to give a Christmas gift to their friends, and no place can you find handsomer Bibles, Psalm Books and other church reading matter than at the U. P. Board of Publication, No. 55 Ninth street. Call and take a look through the Publication rooms. Rev. S. Collins, the gentlemanly superintendent, will be glad to wait on any person wanting to purchase books of this kind.

Christmas Suits for Boys.

To all who want fashionable and well-made suits for boys for Christmas presents, we would say call and exan ine the immense stock on hand at the Allegheny tailoring establishment of Mr. Henry Eutmeyer Bro. & Co., 143 Federal street. There is in store also at the same house, an immense assortment of boys furnishing goods, business suits, and cloths for customers orders. The prices are so low that no one can grumble.

Christmas

Will make no change at the Central Shaving Saloon of Mr. Louis Green, simply because it would be hard for Louis to improve on his establishment on any occasion. Green keeps the popular bath and shaving saloon, in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street, and gentlemen who want to be well treated tousorially should go there.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Market avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list. S.

Kitchen & Beggs 122 Federal Street, Allegheny City are closing out their large assortment of Millinery at reduced prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1872.

The restitution by Jay Gould of nine million dollars to Erie is still the absorbing topic in financial circles, and the stock speculation was to a great extent in shares of that company. Money was active and stringent, and advanced to ¼ per cent. per day, closing at 3-32@⅛. Sterling higher; 109¼@109⅝ for long and 110⅝@110⅞ for short sight. Gold unsettled, opened at 111¾, fell to 111⅝, rallied to 111⅝, and closed at 111¾@111¾. Loans 3@7 for carrying; flat for borrowing. Clearings $87,000,000. Treasury disbursements only $16,000, but they are expected to be heavy to-morrow on account of January interest. Governments heavy most of the day, but closed a trifle better and firm. State bonds very dull. In stocks Erie was the great feature; opened strong at 39, advanced to 60, fell to 58⅝, sold up to 61¾, down to 59⅛, and closed at 60¼. Business was enormous at fluctuations which were largely occasioned by unfounded reports of a hitch in the Gould settlement. Pacific Mail was very active; opened at 31½, sold up to 32⅝, declined to 31⅛, and closed at 31¾. The rest of the list was quiet, with fluctuations of ¼@¾ per cent. The whole market closed steady, with Pacific Mail and St. Paul strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¼; 5-20s '62, 112; do. '64, 112⅝; do. '65, 112¼; do. new do. 114⅞; do. '67, 116; do. '68, 116; do. new 5s, 111; 10-40s, 109⅝; currency 6s, 112½.

BONDS.—Missouri 94½; Tennessee old 80; do. new 80¾; Virginia new 50; do. old 47; North Carolina old 33½; do. new 119.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton 101¼; Western Union Telegraph, 80¼; Quicksilver, 41; Adams Express, 92½; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 80½; United States do 79; Pacific Mail 78; New York Central 197; Erie 60¾; Harlem 117; Michigan Central 114; Northwestern 82; do preferred 86; Rock Island 110⅝; St. Paul 55; do preferred 77¾; Wabash 71⅝; Fort Wayne 93¼; Chicago & Alton 111; do preferred 111; Ohio & Mississippi 48; Lake Shore 95; Panama 36; Illinois Central 127; Union Pacific 37⅞; Central Pacific 102; Hartford & Erie 9¾.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 20.—Cattle to-day, including 37 cars to arrive, 1,503, making a total for the week thus far of 7,293 or 422 cars against 471 for the same time last week; market completely dead and hopelessly ruinous, owing to the present unfavorable condition of the eastern markets. Sellers cannot get offers at any reasonable sacrifice; large numbers of cattle will be held over, among which are some through consignments, which must instructions to stop the only sales to-day, beyond small retail sales for local demand fifty-two Illinois steers, averaging 1,054 to 1,350 lbs., at $5,25@6; 54 Ohio, averaging 1,353 lbs., at $5,75; most of shipments to-day are in first hands. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 800, making total for week thus f r 1,200, against 11,400 same time last week; market dull and weak with light receipts, and all offerings disposed of; Canada lambs $6,25@6,75; Canada sheep $5@5,50; western sheep $4@5,25; sales to-day 100 Canada sheep 126 lbs., at $5,25; 234 Canada lambs 77 lbs., at $6,75. Hogs to-day 5,000, making total for week thus far 38,500, against 48,700 same time last week, market at dead lock, this morning, buyers having all they wished and supply still strained, markets being largely in excess of demand, a further decline was experienced towards noon, few sales made at $5,50@5,75, latter figures being for tops.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Cattle to-day 520 and 8,920 for the week against 9,000 last week; the storm glutted meat and poultry markets and caused dull trade for cattle; several hundred still left; some fair Texans 940 lbs sold at 8c, 35 lbs per cwt; thin Illinois 5¾ cwt, 10 cars 11 cwt Christmas cattle 14c. Sheep 2,500 to-day and 17,500 for the week thus far against 17,600 the same time last week; trade very depressed; few selling car 76 lbs Canada 5½c; car 80 lb Illinois, 5¾c; car 145 lb Canada, 7¼c; lot 74 lb Canada lambs 7½c. Hogs—receipts to-day 45 cars, completing 43,100 for the week against 42,000 last week; the extreme heavyweights of yesterday continues; 15 cars live selling at 4¼c; city dressed 6c for 160 lbs down to 5c for 250 lbs; few sales extreme heavy at 4¾c; western dressed 4¾@5½c.

ALBANY, December 20.—The cattle market opens dull, with a good supply; the snow storm yesterday and to-day affected the markets; receipts 143 cars, an excess of 23 over last week; there was a decline of ¼c per lb on medium and common grades, range 5¼ to 7½c. Milch cows market dull; $50@55. Sheep and lambs: there is a falling off in receipts and no improvement in demand; 50 cars received, being 40 less than last week, market dull; range for coarse wool 5@6½c; extra do 7@7¼c; selections in a small lot 8c; fine wool 6@7¼c; lambs 7¼c. Hogs: nothing doing.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton in moderate export demand and lower; middling uplands 20½c; sales of futures 7,400 bales; December 19¾@19 3-16c; January 19¾@19¾c; February 19¾c; March 19¾@19 13 16c, April 20@20 1-16c; May 20¼@20⅜c. Flour steady with more inquiry for shipping extras; superfine western and State $5,65@6,25; common to good $6,80@7,05; extra Ohio $6,90@7,75; St. Louis $7,10@11,00. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western $3,25@3,35. Wheat dull and lower at 97¼c. Rye quiet and firm; No 3 spring $1,42@1,43; white western $1,95@2,00. Rye scarce and firm; fair to choice western 90@95c; Canada in bond 87@90c. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in buyer's favor; old and new western mixed 66@66¼c; new 64½@65¼c; yellow western 66¼c. Oats lower; old western mixed in s ore 53c; new 47½c; white 47@49c. Hogs scarce and firm. Coffee quiet; Rio 15¼@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¼@9⅝c. Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 55@65. Rice quiet and firm at 8@8¼c. Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine firm at 44c. Pork dull and heavy at $14,75@14,90. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles dull; long clear 6 11-16@6¾c; Cumberland middles 6¾c. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 7¾@7 15-16c; kettle 8¼. Butter active; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet at 11@15c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 20.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾@91⅝, and for account 91¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¼; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 49¼. Whale oil £40 10s; linseed oil £33 15s@34.

FRANKFORT, December 20.—U. S. bonds 5-20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, December 20.—Rentes 53f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 10¼@10¾d; Orleans 10⅝@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales during the week amounted to 112,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for export and 36,000 bales for speculation; stock 355,000 bales; American 46,000 orders; receipts 46,000 bales; American 10,000 bales; actual export 4,000 bales; stock afloat 224,000 bales; American 141,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat California white averaged 12s 2d@12s 5d; club 12s 0d@13s; red spring 11s@11d 9d; red winter wheat, 11s. Flour 28s. Corn, 28s 6d. Mess pork 69s. Lard 38s. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib middles, 39s. Refined petroleum 20@20½s. Receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 40,000 quarters; American 27,000 quarters; receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 10,000 quarters; American 2,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, with an upward tendency.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19¾c. Flour—the demand is fair, and the market firm at $7,25@7,50. Wheat quiet at $1,00@1,02. Corn—market steady, with a moderate demand at 40@41c. Rye—the demand is fair and the market firm at 80@82c. Oats—the market is steady with a moderate demand. Groceries—the market is steady with a moderate demand. Eggs—the demand is good at full prices, or 33@34c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese: market steady with a moderate demand. Mess pork a shade lower; sales at $11,75. Lard steady; steam 7@7 5-8c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats: prices unchanged. Bacon shoulders in good demand at 5c; sides easier and in good demand; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 8c. Green shoulders in good demand at 3¾c; sides 4¾@4¾c. Hams firm at 6¾@8½c. Hogs quiet at $3,52½@3,64½; principal sales at $3,60. Whisky closes with 88c bid and 89c asked; sales at both rates.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Cotton—demand light and holders firm. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—there is some demand for No. 2 spring at $1,16½. Corn—demand light but holders firm; No. 2 mixed 33c. Oats quiet but unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2 70c. Whisky and firm at ——. Mess Pork nominal at $12,00. Bacon nominal at 5½@8@8½c. Lard easier at 6¾@7c. Hogs quiet at $3,25@3,60, mostly $3,50@3,60. Cattle quiet at $3,00@3,75 for fair to extra.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 20.—Flour in light demand but holders firm. Wheat active and irregular; No. 2 spring, $1,14¾@1,15 cash; No. 2 rejected, $1,08@1,09; No. 3 spring, $1,13¾@1,14¾ seller January; No. 2 mixed, 20¾c cash; 20¾c seller January; Oats steady; No. 2, 24c. Rye scarce, firm and higher; No. 2, 65@65½c. Barley excited and higher; fair to prime, 82@87c. Mess pork prices higher; fall No. 2, 65@67c. Mess pork steady at $11,75 for small lots. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7c for spot. Green shoulders, 3¼c. Other meats in fair demand and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $4,50@5,50. Wheat firm at $1,53@1,56. Rye steady at 93@94c. Corn dull; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; white 50@52c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum crude 15¾@16c; refined 26@28c. Whisky held at 88c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but closed active; No 1 red, held at $1,68. Corn quiet and unchanged; new low mixed 46c. Oats demand light, but holders firm; No 2 36c. Refined petroleum in good demand at 22¾@23 for standard white car lots; prime do 23¾@24c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 20.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 white Wabash $1,78; amber Michigan $1,61½ @1,62; No. 2 red $1,63. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Mess pork firm at $12,00. Lard 7¾@7¾c. Dressed hogs $4,10@4,50.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 63c. Oats firm; western mixed 46@47c; white 50@53c. Rye steady at 75@85c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter steady; choice roll 30c. Whisky $1.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1,22; No. 2, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1,22; No. 2, 1,15¾. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and nominal at 35c. Rye active; No. 1, 67c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2, 71½c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 20, 1872.

The shortest day of the year is here at last, and it finds local financial matters in rather an equivocal condition. Money at this point for the past few days has been accommodating, and those who have the handling of it find themselves at a loss to know just how to set it to their profit. Stock and exchange have increased demand sprung up after they have invested and rates go up, they will feel chagrined at their want of foresight; and vice versa. All they hold on and hardly demand will rally off and rates go down, they will feel mortified at their hesitancy about not doing well, without wanting to do better. But money manipulators never like an idle penny. They do not approve of buying and selling at the ground floor, unless the margin is what makes them feel good. It would not be a matter of surprise if the loans at the banking houses will be much heavier than previous to the holidays have been on any other day this week.

The continued inclemency of the weather causes quite a depression in trade, and out-door operations are pretty generally suspended.

The Chicago Tribune of Thursday says: In the local money market continues rather stringent yet, but on the whole there is an appearance of easier feeling. Commercial paper is in more moderate success in the country, though not so well as they had hoped to do; yet the volume of business is not materially little. There is still a good deal of fair paper in the open market at 1½ per cent per month, but there are not quite a few weeks ago.

The following is from the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday: The demand for money is quite active, without demand is met with fair facilities at rather higher rates, ranging from 6 to four months' paper, on first-class collaterals, being placed at 7 per cent., the latter the prevailing rate. Single name and first-class commercial paper rules at about 8@10 per cent. On Government bonds the only description of paper goes at about 9 per cent. Loans on call are quoted at 6@7 per cent. The bank good borrowers find little difficulty in obtaining pretty much all the discount they want on legitimate business paper.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of gold and stocks from their telegraph and telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—Issl.	115¾	115¾
" —coupons	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	115¼	115¼
5-20—1864	115¼	115¼
" 1865	115¼	115¼
" 1865 new	115¼	115¼
" 1867	116	116
" 1868—coupons	116¼	116¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼
" —coupons	109¼	109¼
Currency 6s	120	120

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	95	95
Michigan Southern	93	93
Chicago and Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	92½	92½
North Western, Common	57¾	57¾
Preferred	80¼	80¼
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	80¼
Ohio & Mississippi	48	48
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	54	54
Fort Wayne	94	94
Adams Express	92½	92½
American Express	79	79
United States Express	79	79
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	81½	81½
Harlem	117	117

Messrs. Gilhough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	55¾	55¾
Reading R. R.	93	93
Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Central New Jersey	124	124
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	53	53
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	36¾	36¾
Lehigh Navigation	56¾	56¾
Northern Central	77	77
A. V. R. R.	30¾	30¾
Central Transportation	41	41

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 20, 1872.

APPLES—The demand is rather better, but there is no change to note in prices; $2,50@3 per bbl for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an increased demand and prices are higher, ranging from 50 to 60c per gallon, according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 35c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 55c; Allegheny, two bushel, 30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4½c per lb in job lots.

BEANS—$2,30@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is generally reported less active, and, with continued liberal rece

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1872.

SENATE.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Mr. RICE asked to take up his resolution for a special committee to investigate alleged irregularities in the Arkansas election.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) objected.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Winona & St. Peters Railroad was passed.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, a bill was passed to authorize the Kansas National Bank to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka.

A bill appropriating $18,790 for the Texas frontier commission was passed.

REIMBURSING WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of War for information relative to reimbursing the territory of Washington for expenses in suppressing Indian troubles in 1856.

ALLEGED ARKANSAS ELECTION FRAUD.

Mr. PRICE moved to an amendment his resolution for a commission to investigate the Arkansas election, saying he did so in order to get the matter before the Senate. He then proceeded to detail the allegations of fraud against the Republican officials in the State, charging that the returns were falsified to defraud the Conservative candidates of their election.

Mr. CLAYTON said he was satisfied that the allegations of fraud made by his colleague were incorrect.

Pending further discussion, Mr. WINDOM called for the regular order, the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

He then moved to lay the Indian Appropriation bill on the table, which being agreed to, he said that the Committee on Appropriations had considered the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,

and approved it. He therefore moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, his purpose being to bring it before the Senate for immediate action.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order that the motion made by Mr. Windom must lay over for one day.

The Chair submitted the question to the Senate, and it was decided that the motion could not be made---ayes 23, nays 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Interior shall reimburse the Board of Public Works. Such reasonable expenditure only as was incurred in making improvements in front of Government property. Rejected---ayes 16, nays 29.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved an amendment that the amount appropriated shall be paid on the approval of the prices named by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted---ayes 22, nays 21.

The bill was then passed, and now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned until January 6th.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOW, to extend the time for entries on Osage lands in Kansas.

By Mr. SHANKS, to secure a more efficient Indian administration in the territories.

By Mr. PORTER, to amend the Constitution, making the election of President, Vice President and Senators by the people.

NO QUORUM.

A call of the House showed thirteen less than a quorum. The time was consumed in calling the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn.

Finally the struggle to keep the House in session was abandoned, and at half past two adjourned till the 6th of January.

BOSTON.

Recounting the Vote---License to Lecture Refused to Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin.

BOSTON, December 20.---The committee on recounting the votes for Mayor and Aldermen commenced the recount this afternoon, plurality of seventy-two.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.

GIVING PRESENTS.

The near approach of the greatest of all the Christian festivals and the season of annual present-making, remarks the St. Louis Republican, suggests a few reflections which may possibly be useful if not pleasant to the prevailing tastes of the great populace. Gifts used to be pleasant things; in the simpler days of this world's history, when men wore the faces and bore the hearts God gave them, and not faces of polished stone, or hearts of ice. They were the most natural expressions of good will among great as well as small children. The old impulse exists even now, though it is carefully smothered and kept under by those who have had some experience of the world's present temper. Some few there may be, dreamers—theorists—who still venture upon some overt acts, but how the cold eye, the embarrassed and doubtful word reprove their old-fashioned folly! The sagacity on which we pride ourselves delights itself in stripping life of all its illusions, which we sternly call delusions, worthy the scorn of so philosophical an age. We lay bare the framework of society, and then try to reclothe the ghastly form with something of our own invention, something as far as possible removed from common humanity, something which can be bought with money. As well tear away the skin and tissues, the very muscle from a human figure, and then wrap it in satin and velvet and gold to improve its beauty. But where is the nature, the warmth, the life which gave it value? We may dissect, we cannot revive it. It has become a thing for speculation and theory, but all that we loved has gone.

In an age at once ostentatious, haughty and keenly analytical, *presents* have almost lost their sweet meaning, and become a meaner sort of merchandise, a vile variety of the bribe kind, the most cutting form of dismissal, the most humiliating trick of unreasonable insult, in short, anything but what in truth and nature they should be—the spontaneous offering of heart to heart, owing all their value to sentiment.

That which is given because it is supposed to be expected is nothing more than an offering at the shrine of pride and self-love. Anything offered with the hope of a larger gift in return, is plainly only a mean form of traffic, since the bargain if expressed in plain terms, would have been indignantly rejected. What we give with the motive of repaying what has already been accepted as a present, is a desecration of the name. Nay more, it is an insult, call it what we will. This is one of the modes which the rich sometimes employ to remind their humble friends of the distance between a full heart and a full purse. The distinction is always more likely to be forgotten on one side than on the other.

The "two poor relations, all smiles and shirt collars," mentioned, pathetically enough in the Pickwick Christmas party, no doubt received occasional presents from the Wardles. We are not informed that anything substantial was done to improve their condition, by those who had enough and to spare of this world's goods; but we dare say they, and such as they, often receive what passes under the name of presents, from rich relatives. To call this class of gifts "presents," is absurd.

The essence of the present consists in the sentiment of the thing; and an all sentiment seems to be out of date, it is not wonderful that presents have become obsolete. A birthday present or a Christmas or New Year's gift, once the earliest and pleasantest thing in the world, must now be a costly article of *bijouterie*, the worth of which can be reckoned in dollars. Little articles of *vertu*, cups and spoons, nice little puzzles for the little ones; the cunning invention of some kind old uncle or aunt, are given with grudging groans, because they are a thing of course, and therefore do not redound to the glory of the giver, unless, indeed, they be unusually rich and expensive. Even bridal gifts are bought with special reference to the fact that they are to be exhibited, ticketed with the giver's name, and "one does so hate to appear shabby!" There's no sentiment in all this. The *trousseau* may be enriched by such contributions, but the heart is out of the question. The exactions of Eastern despots, the shawls, the horses, the jeweled arms and precious gems, which are offered with outward smiles and secret curses, merit as well the name of *presents*.

The old word "keepsake" is a most expressive term—genuine Saxon and untranslatable. No French substitutes of "*souvenir*," "*gage*," or any other word which has taken its place in modern days, is worth half so much. The broken ring, the bent dime—the pocket-piece of small intrinsic value—the book that has been used and marked—the ring that we have seen worn—these simple tokens often have a worth that no money value can give. We have seen some book of small pecuniary value, a hymn-book or prayer-book, or some selection from a favorite poet, received and treasured with a degree of sensibility which showed how good a judge the giver was of the true nature of a "present."

We do not desire to be understood as wishing to limit the name of present to articles of small intrinsic value. We are only protesting against the vulgar error that cost constitutes the worth of such things. There is a feeling that would consecrate the gift of an estate to a friend, and a perfect sympathy and confidence which would make it proper to accept such a gift.

We should be far from denying to the wealthy one of the purest and best pleasures of large possessions—the power of giving freely to those they love, for the simple gratification of doing so, without further thought or object. But still we insist that, considered as a present, the value of the largest gift, as well as the smallest, depends entirely upon the sentiment of the thing. If, therefore, any one, rich or poor, has a dear friend, one loved and sympathized with, and by whom he or she wishes to be remembered, if that friend is worthy, he or she will receive whatever is offered as a sacred memento—a keepsake to be cherished for all time. This is giving presents.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

This subject is one that is attracting great deal of investigation throughout the country at this time, owing to the general belief that in municipal administration there are many abuses and a great deal of corruption. A strong pressure will be brought to bear on the Constitutional Convention of this State, to establish civic reform by a system of city government that will secure protection of life and property, honesty in the award of public improvements, and a purer municipal rule than the people have been accustomed to. Philadelphia is leading off in this movement, and some of her most prominent citizens have submitted plans that, it is claimed, will remedy the evils with which that city has been sorely afflicted. After all, however, the remedy is with the people themselves, and they cannot expect to have honest government and faithful officials unless they devote more attention than has been customary, to the primary political assemblages, that give vitality to all local movements, and elevate men to positions of trust and honor. Let the people do their duty as citizens and there will be fewer complaints.

In New York the subject is also attracting much attention, and some very novel methods have been suggested to prevent the possibility of the race of Tweeds, Halls and Sweenys ever again obtaining power. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, a well-known reformer in the metropolis, a few days since, delivered a lecture, which has some very peculiar features, on the subject of municipal rule. We cannot follow his plan through all its details, but refer only to some salient points. First of all, Mr. Eaton would remove the city government as far as possible from partizan influence. He would make it a matter of business and not of politics. To this end he would introduce the principles of civil service reform in the administration and preclude removals for political reasons. Appointments should be made upon the results of competitive examinations and removals after an examination before a Judge. Both powers would thus be restricted. The whole design is to prevent patronage. The appointment of the law officers of the city, Mr. Eaton would give to the Courts. That of the Commissions should go in part to the Mayor and in part to the Governor.

Mr. Eaton's plan has a singular feature concerning the Mayoralty. The person having the highest number of votes is, of course, to be declared elected, but the two candidates receiving the next highest number shall be called Assistant Mayors, and shall have seats in the Board of Aldermen, where they can act as critics of the Mayor. They are also given the same power which he possesses to make nominations, the Common Council being at liberty to select from the nominees of the three. Although it is not proposed that these Assistant Mayors shall have the authority of the Mayor in vetoing and in some other matters, yet we fancy such a scheme will receive little favor.

It is not likely that these novel features will be adopted, but they will elicit discussion, and out of this may come that model form of city rule that tax-payers are so anxious for.

A TERRIBLE COMBAT.

A Fight Between a Buffalo and a Tiger —An Exhibition in Honor of the Grand Duke Alexis at Singapore—A Bloody Battle in Detail.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Hong Kong on October 12th, describes one of the entertainments supplied by the Maharajah of Singapore to the Grand Duke Alexis in honor of the visit of the latter to the island. He says:

"After luncheon the party proceeded to witness a fight between a buffalo and a tiger. Those who had never seen a combat of this kind would have been inclined to bet freely on the latter; but the natives said the chances were in favor of the buffalo, and, indeed, that the tiger was never known to win. The arena in which the animals were to fight was of an oval form, some fifty feet long by about twenty wide, in an enclosure of bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, firmly driven into the ground and strongly fastened together. Similar poles, laid across the roof, formed the roof. The whole structure had the appearance of a gigantic cage. A platform built outside, enabled the more distinguished visitors to have a good view of the interior from a safe distance through the spaces between the poles, while the general public crowded round the cage as close as their respect for the claws of the tiger would allow. The buffalo was confined to one end of the cage by a canvass curtain stretched across the arena; the tiger was enclosed at the other extremity by poles placed across from one wall to the other.

"When the fight was to begin the curtains were withdrawn, the poles were removed, and the animals were for the first time seen by the spectators. The buffalo stood for some moments at his end of the cage, looking with little apparent interest towards his foe. The tiger was sitting on his haunches, seemingly unconscious of the presence of his formidable advisary, his attention being attracted by the crowd outside. After waiting for some time, the buffalo seemed to think he might as well make a closer inspection, and slowly and deliberately walked to the other end. The tiger was now clearly aware of his presence, for he turned his head over his shoulder, and watched the approach of the buffalo with evident anxiety. His eye glared, but he did not move a muscle. The buffalo was almost near enough to touch him with his muzzle. But at length, and before the buffalo made any signs of attacking him, he jumped up and galloped off as fast as his legs could carry him round the cage. The buffalo followed, and jammed him against the wall with his horns. The tiger, in return, gave the buffalo one scratch on the neck, and another over the eye, just as a cat might do, and then fell apparently dead. But his breathing betrayed him; he was only shamming. No one seemed to understand this better than the buffalo, who stood close by, and kept his eye on him, but disdained to touch him while he was down. For some time the two animals maintained their respective positions, till at length the public began to be impatient.

"They stirred up the tiger with a pole, but that was of no use; then they tried crackers, and for some time they succeeded no better. It was not till a bundle was thrown close to the tiger's nose that he got thoroughly roused. But he had evidently no intention of fighting. He again ran around the cage, was again pursued by his relentless enemy, and severely gored, and once more sank to the ground. This process was repeated several times, always with the same result—the tiger would not fight the buffalo, and the buffalo could not kill the tiger. At length the men on the roof lowered a rope with a nose in the end, in which they caught up the tiger by one of his hind legs, and while he was hanging, the buffalo completely finished him. But the Grand Duke was spared the pain of witnessing the latter part of the spectacle, as he left when the tiger counterfeited death for the second time. The natives were right—the tiger fights unwillingly when he cannot surprise his enemy. But the Rajah had taken unusual pains to make the combat as equal as possible, for the tiger was a very savage one, while the buffalo, but two days before, had been quietly drawing a cart along the road."

WONDERFUL HOROLOGUE.

The Great Strasburg Clock Beaten by an Ingenuous German.

A German of Cincinnati has invented a clock which, though much smaller than the celebrated one at Strasburg, is, from its description, much more complicated. We see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeple-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first story, and nine feet high. The movement is placed in the first story, on four delicate columns, within which swings the pendulum. The second story consists of two towering pieces, on the doors of which there are two pictures that represent boyhood and early manhood.

A tower crowns, as third story, the ingenious structure. A cock, as a symbol of watchfulness, stands on the top, directly over the portal. When the clock marks the third quarter the door of the left piece of the second story opens, and a child issues from the background, comes forward to a little bell, gives it one blow, and then disappears. At the second quarter a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and disappears; at the third comes a man in his old man, leaning with we have a tottering bell four times. staff, who strikes the At the time the door closes door of the right piece hours are full, the opens, and Death the second story scythe in hand, appears, a skeleton, hour by striking a bell. But marks the twelfth hour that we have the as at the tacle in the representation of the last judgment. Then when Death has given three blows on the little bell, the cock on the top of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill tone; and after Death had marked the twelfth hour with his hammer, he crows again twice. Immediately three angels, who stand as guardians in a central position, raise their trumpets with their right hands (in the left they hold swords) and blow a blast toward each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast, the door of the tower opens, and the resurrected children of earth appear, while the destroying angel sinks out of sight. Then, suddenly, Christ descends, surrounded by angels. On his left there is an angel who holds the scales of justice; on his right another carries the Book of Life, which opens to show the alpha and omega—the beginning and the end. Christ waves his hand, and instantly the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked, the former going to the right, the latter to the left. The Archangel Michael salutes the good, while on the other side stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but, in obedience to the command of the central figure, he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises its hand again, with a threatening mein, and the accused sink down to the relms of his satanic majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen few, who draw near to him. Finally we hear a cheerful chime of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by his agels, until he disappears and the portal closes.

A complete drama is here represented without the aid of a human hand. The movements are calm, steady, and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightning rapidity. Of course the peculiar action of these two figures is intentional on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.

CONCERNING ADAM.

Interesting Consideration of Some Remarkable Peculiarities of Our First Parent.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (late Greeley) has the following:

We have always believed in Adam. We have looked upon him as one to whom mankind has been under peculiar obligations. Standing by the side of Eve as the first married man, dressed in a sumptuous bear-skin, he appears to us, as we look back through the dim vista of the centuries upon him, as a person indispensable to the future of his race. Certain philosophers would try to make us believe that the majestic figure is a monkey; and sometimes the results of human events, elections for instance, seem unaccountable, except upon the Darwinian hypothesis. But we hold that the man who would reflect upon the dear departed in such an ungrateful way does not deserve the sympathies of his kind. As for ourselves, we intend to nail our fig-leaf to the mast and cling to the old Adam. What he knew about farming served him in good stead in the hour of his disappointment, and, though overmuch given to lying in the shade and munching apples, we know that when he found himself one morning on the wrong side of a certain gate, he neither whimpered over his fate, nor made faces and shook his fist at the guardian of the forfeited premises, but diligently set himself to work to develop the ordinary crab into the New York pippin.

There are certain times when we like to withdraw our mind from the turmoil of the present age and dwell upon the character of this grand old patriarch. Sometimes even when our desk may be covered with hat accounts lost on the election, we get to thinking of Adam, and I don't care how big the Liberal majority is in the State, Adam was never troubled about election bets, or anything else except the grafts in his orchard. He had no mother-in-law, and his wife never bothered with her milliner's bill. He had a natural antipathy to snakes, and he never worried over short buttons.

He never supported an unsuccessful candidate for President, and saw his hopes for a seat in the Cabinet grow dimmer and dimmer as the reports came in. Nor were his ears deafened and his feelings hurt by the booming of the cannon of the Republican party over at New Albany. Neither did he receive the ironical and malicious congratulations of his neighbors the morning after the election upon the fortitude with which he bore up under adverse news. His eyes were never offended by the crowing roosters and flaunting banners of his opponents; for, barring his unfortunate speculation in fruit—undertaken at the instance of his sleeping partner—when the devil made a corner in apples, his life was eminently a success.

To be sure, he had never the proud consciousness of having established principles that he knew would ultimately win in spite of the influence of a hostile administration that for a while brought inevitable defeat upon him; nor did he have the pleasure of seeing the old party lines of ignorance and prejudice broken into fragments and disappearing before his vigorous assaults; but as he sat upon the hills facing the sunset, in the happy time before his eldest boy begun to be fast and to run round with strange women from the land of Nod, he could watch his shooting scions without a care, nor trouble himself with the future of his offspring.

He stands for us the grand exemplar of success, and as we hear the noise of unsympathetic thousands shouting over empty victories, and smell the fumes of powder burned in honor of a fitful and ephemeral triumph, our thoughts go back six thousand years or more to grand old Adam, and then—

"Not a wave of trouble rolls across the peaceful breast."

ITALIAN ROMANCE.

Victor Emmanuel's Amours—Bluffed by a Beautiful Yankee Belle.

(Rome Letter to the New York Times.)

There lived in Turin, the former capital of Victor Emmanuel, a strange man, whose romantic antecedents would furnish ample material for a spicy sensation novel. Reared for the church, he had become an Episcopal minister, and conceived, like many an ambitious man of his church, the bold plan of meeting the lion in his den, and thus went to Italy. But, alas, for his imperfect training or weak powers of resistance, a short time spent in Imperial Rome and under the shadow of the Vatican, and he abjured his errors, and returned to the only saving church. Nor was he alone in his sacrifice; his loving wife followed his example, and withdrew, when he became a priest and vowed celibacy, to a convent of nuns, and his two children were handed over to Catholic teachers. It does not seem, however, that his convictions were as firm as he probably fancied, or his happiness as complete as he had hoped; for a few years later saw him once more return to the church of his youth and resume the ministry of his early days. No such return was possible to his wife, who now lives abbess in an Irish convent. But his children return to his newly-formed home in the great city, where he became the chaplain of an English church; the son to rise rapidly to eminence as a sculptor, the daughter to bloom forth in such beauty as even the favored children of Italy but rarely display. It was then she accidentally met the King's eye, who at a glance appreciated her rare charms, and left no means untried to approach her and to win her favor. But she had been reared in America, and was untainted by the subtle distinctions made in the old world between the code of honor that rules the great of the earth and another by which common people are bound. Safe under the protection of her own honor, she refused to hear a word on the subject, and when, at last, a bolder emissary than all others, a lady of highest rank, and a real friend, ventured to ask on what conditions the King might hope to see the desire of his heart, the answer was simply but peremptorily, "The Crown of Italy."

LIVERPOOL audiences are amazed at the intrepidity of a female acrobat, who, hanging by her legs from a high trapeze, holds a heavy man suspended by her teeth. To our mind the wonderful part of the performance is that the man should be fool enough to risk his life, when a sack of flour would answer a more sensible purpose.

MISS HATTIE C. ROOT, daughter of Roland Root, of Coldwater, Mich., who was appointed a clerk in the United States Treasury Department a few months since, has been promoted to a first-class clerkship, having passed the competitive examination and passing number one out of a class of forty persons examined at the same time.

A BOSTON gentleman who could not waltz, offered a young lady a $100 if she would let him hug her as much as the did who had just waltzed her. It was good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him were in a house so hard that his eyes black.

FOUR FUNNY FABLES.

Translated From the Persian Zambri, the Parsee.

I.

A cat, waking out of a sound sleep, saw a mouse sitting just out of reach, observing her. Perceiving that at the slightest movement of hers the mouse would recollect an engagement, she put on a look of extreme amiability, and said:

"Oh, it's you, is it! Do you know I thought at first you were a friendly great rat; and I am so afraid of rats! I feel so much relieved—you don't know. Of course you have heard that I am a great friend of the dear little mice."

"Yes," was the answer, "I have heard that you love us indifferently well, and my mission here was to bless you while you slept. But as you will wish to go and get your breakfast, I won't bore you. Fine morning—isn't it? *Au revoir.*"

This fable teaches that it is usually safe to avoid one who pretends to be a friend without having any reason to be. It wasn't safe in this instance, however, for the cat went after that departing rodent and got away with him.

II.

A hippopotamus, meeting an open alligator, said to him:

"My forked friend, you may as well collapse. You are not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace me. I am myself no tyro at smiling, when in the humor."

"I really had no expectation of taking you in," replied the other. "I have a habit of extending my hospitality impartially to all, and about seven feet wide."

"You remind me," said the hippopotamus, "of a certain zebra, who was not vicious at all; he merely kicked the breath out of everything that passed behind him, but did not seek to induce things to pass behind him."

"It is quite immaterial what I remind you of," was the reply.

The lesson imparted by this fable is a very beautiful one.

III.

A sheep making a long journey found the heat of his fleece very uncomfortable, and, observing a flock of other sheep in a fold, evidently waiting for some one, leaped over and joined them, in the hope of being shorn. Perceiving the shepherd approaching, and the other sheep huddling into a remote corner of the fold, he shouldered his way forward, and, going up to the shepherd, said:

"Did you ever see such a lot of fools? It's lucky I came along to set them an example of docility. Seeing me operated upon, they'll be glad to offer themselves."

"Perhaps so, "replied the shepherd, laying hold of the animal's horns," but I never kill more than one sheep at a time. Mutton won't keep in hot weather."

The chops tasted excellently well with tomato sauce.

The moral of this fable isn't what you think it is. It is this: The chops of another man's mutton are always nice eating.

IV.

Two travelers between Teheran and Bagdad met half way up the vertical face of a rock, on a path only a cubic in width. As both were in a hurry and etiquette would allow neither to set his foot upon the other even if dignity had permitted prostration, they maintained for some time a stationary condition. After some reflection they decided to jump around the other; but, as etiquette did not warrant conversation with a stranger, neither made known his intention. The consequence was they both met, with considerable emphasis, about four feet from the edge of the path, and went through a flight of soaring eagles, a mile out of their way."

"This is infamous! The learned Parsee appears to wholly ignore the distinction between a fable and a simple lie.—[*Translator*

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Farm and Family.

Hints for Farmers During the Winter.

CARE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The careful preparation made for winter is now. Now the well banked cellars, root-pits, and warm buildings, stand the test of severe cold and winds. Now the grain, roots, and steamed food liberally fed during the last three months, make their show on the account for pork and beef.

Animals should have special care and attention. Feed steamed or cooked food to all your animals. Feed the beeves bountifully. Give the calves a little meal daily with other good feed, and keep them warmly sheltered in all inclement weather. Hogs will stop fattening if they are too cold to be comfortable, no matter how well they may be fed, and if you cannot keep them warm, your hogs had better kill them early; steamed food is of great advantage in such cases. Provide shelter for all domestic animals, which will lessen the amount of food required, and keep the animals in better condition. If there are not stables and sheds enough for full protection, provide additional accommodations. Good board sheds are not expensive, and are quickly made; but even a pole shed, covered with straw, is far better than open exposure, no rain, snow, sleet or wind.

Horses should be made comfortable. Don't shut up several horses in a low, close, dark stable, unless you wish to breed diseases of the lungs. The horse should have a stable high enough for the circulation of the air over him; there should be no cracks through which the cold air can blow on him. Rub the horses well when they come warm to the stable. The feet and legs of the horses are the most difficult for the groom to keep in condition. Some horses get cold legs, and require hand-rubbing to restore the circulation; others become feverish in the feet and require wet bandages to relieve the inflammation. Washing the legs in cold weather can not safely be permitted, except they are thereafter rubbed dry. Cracked heels and swollen legs are a consequence of suffering the limbs to dry by the slow process of evaporation.

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay; because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be chiefly oats—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food, hay not so much.

For saddle or coach horse, half a peck of soaked oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The plan is to feed with chopped hay from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has had salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, and for a young one, because the former through age and defective teeth cannot chew them properly mixed with siliva, and reduced into wholesome nutriment.—*London Cabbage Book.*

Brood mares should be kept in loose boxes, or roomy stalls, so that they may be at ease, and change their position at will. Have them, and all horses sharp shod, so that they shall be in no danger of slipping upon the ice. Give regular exercise in a sunny yard or on the road.

Cows giving milk or dry, should be well fed and kept gaining. If the cow is in good condition, she may be milked to within four or five weeks of calving, without injury either to herself or her calf. If poor, by keeping on dry hay and straw, she should go dry two, three, or four months. A cow that has a hard time in calving should be well fed, to give her strength, and milked until the new milk brings, that the calf shall not be too large. Throw no fodder upon the ground, but always use racks. Fodder left by the cattle and cows, should be sprinkled with salt and water and fed to the sheep. Have water convenient to the yard, or in it, and protect the pipes, now, against freezing.

Sheep should be housed by this time, and coupled with the rams, for April and May lambs. Allowing the ram to run with sheep is a miserable practice, but is often followed, no ram should be allowed to run with more than fifty sheep, but if of good size and allowed but a single or once repeated service, a full grown ram may serve double that number. Obtain a full-blooded ram of the breed you desire to raise, if possible. Poor sheep are poor property; good sheep, of either the wool or mutton breeds are good property.

Water should be always readily accessible to all domestic animals—pure, fresh, clean water—not puddles and mud holes. The different modes in which this supply may be had vary in so many ways with circumstances that we cannot give particular directions, but every farmer must judge for himself. Springs, water pipes, brooks, wells and good cisterns, are some of the ways usually adopted to obtain the supply.

WINTERING COWS.

An ordinary-sized cow will eat about one ton of hay per week. In the dairy districts of this State it is estimated that it requires two tons of hay to winter a cow. When hay is worth $20 per ton at the barn, as it is where we reside, the expense of wintering a heard of cows take from the price out of the profits of the dairy. But with us, while hay is comparatively high, grain is cheap, and corn-stalks and straw abundant and of good average quality. Cows also sell for an unusually low price. We do not advise those of our readers similarly situated to buy cows and winter them in hopes of making a good thing out of it by selling them at a high price in the spring. They may or they may not make money by the operation. But we do advise perfectly safe in recommending to those farmers who have plenty of straw and stalks not to *sell* their cows; and if they will need more cows next summer, think they they can buy now and winter them over to good advantage. A cow can not say three bushels of chaffed hay per day. So far as *bulk* is concerned, we have not vary much from this standard. In our own case, however, we would feed two bushels of chaffed straw and stalks, half a peck of bran, and half a peck of corn meal per day. We think a cow can be wintered better and (with us) far cheaper on hay alone. If you have plenty of poor hay it may take the place of the corn. But do not try to winter the cows on straw and stalks alone. It is very poor economy.

SKIMMED MILK FOR HENS.

The editor of the *Poultry World*, finding that a neighbor, whom he had furnished with bullets, had beaten him in eggs, inquired into the cause, and gives the following explanation. To this we may add, that any kind of sour milk, or butter milk, thickened with bran is very excellent food for all kinds of poultry:

"They commenced laying in October and have been at it ever since, to the astonishment (if not the envy of the neighbors of this fortunate owner, who has been selling eggs for the past four months for forty-five cents per dozen and upward. Not one particle of meat or scraps is given, and but the smallest trifle of vegetable food is fed in the shape of few boiled potatoes about once a week. An abundance of grain is allowed of various sorts, ground and unground, but never cooked, and plenty of unburnt coal-ashes pounded, are at all times accessible. They have a plentiful supply of skimmed milk every day so that they can help themselves to what they want, no other drink being provided. Skimmed milk and the white of an egg are very much alike, though the cream has been separated. I undoubtedly the full allowance of Indian corn supplies the oily constituents of the yolks. Some farmers think they cannot afford to give milk to hens but they save it for the pigs. But if skimmed milk is worth one and a half cents per gallon to feed the swine as some claim, it is worth three cents for poultry, if by the winter eggs can be obtained and sold at high prices."

KEEPING APPLES.

I have a cellar expressly fitted up for keeping apples, as it will not do for the fruit to be warm enough to keep other vegetables. It must be well ventilated. I have my cellar windows open through the winter, unless in very severe weather; and when warm weather approaches I close them through the day and open them at night. When the air is warmer on the outside than in the cellar, I keep all closed up tight, and *vice versa*. I never repack or open my apples, for in so doing it lets in a new agent of decomposition, the air that is fixed in the barrels becomes in a great measure deprived of its decomposing properties.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* thus describes his method of keeping apples in plaster. He says: "I have been experimenting the past few years with apples, and find those packed in plaster keep much longer than any other way I have tried. I use flour barrels, as they are preferable to apple barrels, as they are made tighter. I first cover the bottom of the barrel with plaster, then a layer of apples, then cover with plaster, and so on till the barrel is full; then put the head in and drive the hoops tight. The plaster, being of a cold nature, keeps the fruit at an even temperature, and, being fine and dry, packs so close as to keep the apples airtight. I had Northern Spy and Swaar almost as fresh in May as when they were picked, and found no decayed ones, and think they would have kept till early apples were ripe, had we not used them. Shall put up several barrels for next spring and summer use, as I am satisfied that our best varieties, such as Steele, Red Winter, Wagner and Seek-no-further, will keep several months longer than putting them up without plaster, and will retain their flavor much better besides."

WINTER LAYING.

The following general rules for securing a stock of eggs in winter we find in the *Prairie Farmer:*

1. A good stock of fowls, and for want of time to discuss the subject more fully, we name the Bramah and its grades as an unexceptionable breed. There may be a better, but we are not aware of the fact.

2. An abundant supply of suitable food, of which there is nothing better as a basis than Indian corn ground, or unground, cooked or uncooked. Lunches which include portions of animal food are desirable, as are also cooked vegetables, and, in general, all scraps which fall from the table. Also clean water within reach at all times.

3. A comfortable warm nesting and roosting place, from which a rest of size sufficient to assure exercise, and some variety of ground for scratching and other purposes in pleasant weather. This run should be supplied with plenty of fine gravel, and small particles of lime, and be always accessible. Its size should be proportioned to the number of fowls kept.

4. All parts of the premises devoted to fowls should be kept entirely free from vermin; and this may be readily and certainly accomplished by the timely and free use of lime wash and carbolic acid.

MANURES.

Well *composted* manures may be hauled on the fields whenever there is good sledding, but ordinary barnyard manure should be kept under cover. Spread out all the manure from the stables and yard under the sheds, and do not leave it exposed to the air, the freezing, thawing, and the bleaching which it will get if left out. Never keep the manure of the horse stables by itself, but always mix it with the cow manures. Horse manure loses its ammonia more readily than any other manure, and becomes heated, then *fire fanged*, then dry and almost worthless. Nearly one-half the value of stable manure is lost by leaving it unprotected through the winter.

Manure, drawn out in autumn or early in winter, on grass land intended for turning under in spring for corn, will be worth about twice as much as if left for spring application. Many farmers have large heaps which were too coarse to spread last spring, but are now well rotted together. Now is the time to draw *out this manure* and spread it. As the saving of animals accumulations and to cast out in winter, a benefit nearly as great arises from drawing out and spreading in winter, while the ground is frozen, and is not liable to the poaching and cutting up by wheels, as when the work is done in spring.

FARM TOOLS.

Now is the time to have a thorough overhauling of all tools. They should all be hunted up, cleaned, and put under cover. The ploughs, spades, hoes, and all iron implements should be rubbed over with an oiled rag to prevent rust. There should be a tool room on every farm, where all tools are put up for the winter, all those needing repairs of any sort should be attended to. Large machines needing any repairs that cannot be made on the farm, should be sent to the repair shop now, and the work done. A nut can be replaced, a plough point sharpened, or a handle set much more conveniently now, than if left until it is wanted again during the hurry of the working season.

It can hardly be expected that any farmer deserving the name has left any tools exposed; yet, if any happen to be neglected or forgotten, they should be gathered at once, thoroughly cleaned and the metal rubbed bright and annointed with oil, beeswax or grafting wax, to prevent rust. The wood portions of all tools will last many times longer by coating thoroughly with crude petroleum—an excellent application also for wagons, sleds, and exposed cattle and sheep racks.

STAGNANT WATER FOR COWS PRODUCTIVE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Out of one hundred and forty families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, seventy suffered from typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty-eight individual cases occurred within ten weeks, and thirty died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such persons in that district as used the milk, the water in the rotten tank must have been the cause. This is one more evidence of the danger of using foul water and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals as well as men, and it is a matter of the first importance to all dairymen and stock raisers, as well as families, to use only pure fresh water.

SOWING PLASTER IN THE WINTER.

When plaster is cheap and the mill is a considerable distance from the farm, and you have no convenient place to stow away the plaster, it is a good plan to draw it in the winter and sow it on the clover at once. If there is not too much snow on the land this can easily be done. Our own plan is to put a boy to drive, and a man on each side of the wagon-box, and one behind, and scatter the plaster with a free hand as the horses walk along. We sow two to three bushels per acre. A little of the plaster may be carried off by the melting snow in spring, or blown to the fences with the drifting snow, but not enough to occasion any serious loss. And it is certainly a great convenience to draw plaster on a sleigh rather than in the spring, when the roads are almost impassable, and the fields so soft that you can not take a team on to them without injury.—*American Agriculturist.*

SAVE YOUR OWN CLOVER SEED.

We have just been informed, says the Franklin *Patriot*, that one of the largest and most enterprising farmers of this county, last year, saved enough clover seed for his own sowing, sold enough to pay for all the dry goods used in the family, and received $25 in cash in addition. This is the way in which he did it. He put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock in pulling the clover hay from the racks would scatter the seeds almost pure through the wire into the receptacle below. How easy and simple a way to save hundreds of dollars, now annually sent out of the country. This can be done also by making close floors in your barn lofts. This will be somewhat more expensive, but it will pay for itself in one season.

"SHOULD A YOUNG FARMER LEARN DRAWING?"

So asks a young farmer of the *Rural New Yorker*, which responds, Yes!—just as certainly as we would advise you to learn to write. The young or old farmer who can sketch well can secure new ideas for practical use, or give them to those in his employ to work out, which he might otherwise lose or could only secure at great cost. Every child, male or female, should learn practical drawing from natural objects. It is the short-hand to the practical man the phonetic system is to a newspaper man—a man of words. It enables him to tell what words will not describe. By all means, spend these Winter evenings learning to sketch, if you have the time to give to it. If not, afford to take some for it, no matter what your vocation.

GOATS AND RATS.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* says: "Being sadly pleagued with rats about my house and farm buildings, I tried in vain to catch them; they are too cunning to be trapped, and to lay poison I dare not for fear of killing my dogs, cats and hens; and to wait for them with a gun was a loss of too much time, though I have dropped three at a shot. At last I purchased two goats which I have kept about my fold, barn and stables—the pig styes being in the fold. In a short time they emigrated—they evacuated the place, cleared right out, every jack of them, and I have not seen a single rat about the place for upwards of three years—but my neighbors who are within 80 rods, have plenty of all sizes and ages. Perhaps it is not generally known, that where there are many horses stabled together, very little sickness prevails if there is a goat kept about the yard and stables."

KEEPING CABBAGES.

We make a deep and wide "dead furrow" with a plow, in dry, sandy soil, and then lay the cabbages in it, packed close together, with the stalks up. Then throw the earth back on to the cabbages. The cabbages should be dry and the weather cold, and care should be taken that the furrow left on the side of the row of cabbages should be cleaned out, so as to carry off the water. If no water gets to the cabbages, and the heads are sound, large, and hard when put in, we have never experienced any difficulty in keeping them perfectly until spring. And there is nothing that our sheep relish so much. The only trouble about raising cabbages for stock is that they usually command so much more in market than they are worth to feed out, that it is difficult to resist the temptation to sell them.—*Agriculturist.*

THE ENGLISH EMPLOYERS OF FARM LABORERS,

with whom they have had trouble the past season, on account of hours and prices of labor, said trouble having been stimulated by Unions whose object is to control the laboring man more autocratically and exactingly than the employer can, are now paying back these laborers in kind by dismissing all of them that they can spare and turning them out on the mercies of the world, for the winter, without work—especially all such as joined the Laborers' Union. Now these Unions will have opportunity to provide a livelihood for the men they control. So the strife is not yet ended.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

PENNSYLVANIA PREMIUMS ON CORN CROPS.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: "The Chester County Agricultural Society having offered premiums for the best one acre and five acres of Indian corn, have awarded them as follows: J. W. Cox, 88.16 bus. on one acre; Wm. A. Cloud, 118.63 bus. on one acre; Baldwin Gray, 93.51 bus. on one acre; same, five acres, 91.3 bus. per acre; Charles M. Griffith, five acres, 111 bus. per acre; E. B. Darling, five acres, 92.4 bus. per acre. For seventy pounds on the cob fifty-six lbs. of shelled corn or one bushel were allowed. *All the crops were measured after husking a few shocks.* We put little faith in these estimates, however honestly they may be made. *We want actual yields.*"

CHEAP ICE HOUSES.

An ice house is a great convenience on every farm, and almost indispensible where butter is made for market. A cheap ice house can be constructed as follows: Draw sawdust and spread upon the ground at least a foot deep. Build up the cakes of ice upon this foundation seven to ten feet high, and eight to ten feet square, filling the space between the cakes with pounded ice. Set up scantling and board it up about two feet from the ice. Fill in this space with sawdust, and put two or three feet of sawdust on the top, covering with boards and slabs. It will keep all summer.

THE FENCES.

Examine the fences, and see that every rail is laid up and well secured in its place, or every loose board well nailed on. Sometimes post or stone fences suffer or are heaved out of place by the freezing in winter. This may be prevented or lessened by ploughing an open ditch along each side, either by a single furrow, deepened by the returning plow, or a wider ditch made by several furrows or passings, as the case may require. These furrows increase the strength of the baring by preventing cattle from crowding them, or colts from pressing against them.

GRAFTING-WAX.

This is an article which should be kept on hand ready for use whenever needed, for it is valuable for various purposes besides that of grafting. All wounds made in pruning trees will heal over much sooner if coated with this wax; and, if a piece of bark is accidentally stripped from a tree, the place should be covered over with it, and the wood will remain sound underneath. A good wax may be made as follows: Melt in a basin one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax, and four pounds of rosin; stir well together and keep in a cool place in the dish in which it is melted. If beeswax is a very costly item, one-third less quantity can be used.

VINEGAR EELS.

The so-called eels are worms, and are called by naturalists *Anguillula aceti.* There are several species, some being found in vinegar, some in porter and other fermented liquors, and others in wet moss and moist earth. The only way we know of, to get rid of them, is to heat the vinegar to the boiling point, but it is not likely that this will prevent others from breeding after a while. The manner of the production and reproduction of low forms of animal life related to these vinegar eels is a subject of scientific controversy, and one too wide for our limits.—*Agriculturist.*

STEAMING FOOD.

R. W. B." says he keeps 1 horse, 2 cows, and 100 hens, and asks what is the best plan of steaming food for them. We would not *steam* at all. It will not pay for such a small stock. If thought desirable to cook the food, we would pour boiling hot water on the chopped hay or straw, and cover it up tight for a few hours. The simplest way to cook meal is to boil both water, and then, while it is still boiling on the fire, stir in the meal, gradually, a little at a time, and let it boil until it is well cooked and converted into pudding.—*Agriculturist.*

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.

A correspondent says: Use only sound apples. Make the cider when the weather is almost cold enough to freeze the apples. Expose the cider during freezing weather, and stir it till the whole of it is reduced as near the freezing point as possible without freezing. Then barrel it, bung up tight, and place it in a cellar kept nearly down to the freezing point. As long as you can keep it cold enough it will not ferment, and as long as it does not ferment it will remain sweet.

HOW TO KEEP RABBITS AND MICE FROM GNAWING YOUNG TREES.

Take five or six corn-stalks, cut about two and a half feet long. Stick them close around the young trees and secure them at the top by tieing a small cord around the whole. This is an excellent plan, as the readers of your excellent paper may learn, if they will give it a trial. It is not only a sure protection against rabbits and mice, but is some protection against the cold of winter.—*B. Judy, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

POLL-EVIL.

The *Agriculturist* gives as a remedy for poll-evil in a young horse: Apply a poultice of linseed-meal or boiled carrots to the tumor until it suppurates, when it should be washed often with a solution of one drachm of chloride of zinc in a quart of water until it heals. It is sometimes necessary to use the knife, but this is unsafe in unpracticed hands. A cloth dipped in tar should be kept over the wound, and a breast-strap should be used instead of a collar.

ONIONS.

Onions stand more cold than is supposed, so a writer in the New England *Homestead* says, who advises packing them dry in tight barrels, and filling the interstices with chaff. They may be kept in a barn, where they will freeze quite hard without injury, providing the barrels are kept closed tight and are not opened until the onions are again thawed. It is a bad practice to keep them where they will sprout and then decay, emitting very disagreeable odors.

INSECTS AS DIET.

The *Knife and Fork*, an English paper devoted to those household matters suggested by its title, is seriously considering the possibility of using insects as articles of diet. Why don't they interview those English people who delight in stale cheese? Or perhaps our Digger Indians might furnish them some valuable ideas.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Stir together 2 cups of Indian meal, 2 cups of flour, 1 egg, ½ cup of molasses, 1 cup of raisins, or any kind of dried fruit, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with enough sweet milk to make it as thick as cake batter. Turn it into a pudding bag (leaving plenty of room for it to swell). Place it in a steamer and boil three hours. Do not raise the cover until done. Sauce for the above, 1 egg beaten with 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Apple Jonathan.—Pare, quarter and core enough tart apples for two layers over the bottom of a deep, square pie-tin, cutting each quarter in two, sprinkle with a little sugar. Then take one coffee-cupful of sour cream, one of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of saleratus, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as stiff as will pour. Stir all well together and pour over the apples, and bake until done. Turn out of the baking tin on to a platter, and serve with cream and sugar.

Cold Slaw.—Cut the cabbage rather fine into a basin or large bowl; sprinkle a little salt over them, then with a potato masher thoroughly bruise the cabbage; take three tablespoonfuls of sugar, half pint best sweet cream; four tablespoonfuls vinegar; stir well together, and mix through the cabbage. The cabbage should not be too green. Many persons do not know the value of cream in cooking; it is far preferable to buttering a great many things.

To Clean Gold Chains.—Put the chain in a small glass bottle with warm water, a little tooth powder and some soap. Cork the bottle, and shake it for a minute violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold, and the soap and tooth extract every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern. Rinse it in clear cold water, wipe with a towel, and the polish will surprise you.

French Bread.—Two quarts of flour, scald one pint of it; butter half the size of an egg; mix with cold water; two-thirds cup of yeast; when mixed, knead fifteen minutes, using as little additional flour as possible; rise twelve hours, cut and work with a knife ten minutes before putting into the pan to bake.

To Dye Pink.—Take three parts of cream tartar and one of cochineal nicely rubbed together; tie a teaspoonful in a mustard bag. Put this with a quart of boiling water; dip in the articles to be colored, previously cleaned and dipped in water; if washed stiff, put in a little gum arabic.

Boiled Custard.—One quart sweet milk, 4 eggs and 6 tablespoonfuls of sugar must be beaten together. Let the mixture thicken by setting the pail in a kettle of hot water on the stove, stirring it all the while. When cold add lemon extract.

Ginger Pink.—Two cups of molasses, ten tablespoonfuls of melted lard, one cup of hot water, into which put one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger; mix all before putting in the flour; roll out thin and bake brown.

Doughnut Fat.—If strong butter is melted and skimmed well, and turned off so that the salt is left, it makes very good fat to fry doughnuts in. Lard can be mixed with it in equal parts, but it is just as good used alone.

"Farmers' Wives' Work."

[From Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

In reference to "farmers' wives' work," as represented in the *Rural* of November 9, written by "H. H.," I shall be obliged to say to her that no woman of the present period can, from one year's end to another, do the routine of work that she has represented her "lady friend at her left" as doing. I was born and raised on a farm, and know exactly what a woman can do. And even if she were a daughter of a woman who had emigrated to this country from the Emerald Isle, and had inherited an iron constitution, as daughters of that race are wont to inherit, she could not accomplish the amount of work that her "lady friend at her left" is doing. I have several reasons why I think so.

"H. H." says "the first thing she does after arising in the morning is to put her bed-rooms to airing," which will take five minutes at the least calculation. "She then goes to the kitchen, builds a fire, puts on water to heating to wash milk pans with." This will take ten minutes. She skims and empties very nearly sixty milk pans; this will require thirty minutes, allowing only one-half minute to each milk pan, which I should consider dispatching work more rapidly than any one woman is capable of doing in so limited a time.

"By this time the two youngest children are up, and ready to be dressed and combed." Should her youngest child still be in its baby-hood it would as a matter of course require much more care than a child which had grown to be two or three years of age. Not knowing, but presuming that it is still a helpless babe, and it should take to crying on arising, as is very common for young children to do, what shall she do? Shall she take her babe and minister unto its numerous wants which its infant tongue has not, as yet, learned words to express, and whose wants only a mother can supply? Or shall she go on with her work, leaving her babe to encounter a world of troubles, and by suffering, then dying for want of care, end them. No mother but one who has a steel heart that is not capable of impression, or one who for the love of gain dispenses with hired help, would even be guilty of such an act.

Counting the time it requires to dress and comb her two children, ten minutes more, straining the milk that has been brought in, and getting the breakfast requiring one hour of time, summing up the time which has been spent since arising until breakfast, is very nearly two hours.

I should like to ask what the remainder of the hired men are doing while those who do the milking are performing their duties. And also while the housewife is dispatching her rounds of morning's work, which she is obliged to accomplish until breakfast is ready. For it is not very common that four or five hired men can be provided with work for nearly two hours every morning, (except Sunday), near the dwelling or barn yard premises in order to be in hearing when the bell rings for breakfast. Nor should I think it would be very economizing to have them remain in idleness for nearly two hours every morning waiting for breakfast, while, in that length of time, if they had been out at their daily employment, they could have saved enough by putting this time to useful labor, to pay a *hired girl* to help perform the housework, who would lighten the housewife's labor one-half. Have breakfast in due season, which should be in half an hour after rising, enabling the hired men to get to their work over one hour earlier, thereby, in the meantime, having her, (the hired girl's) wages made. Not only would her help in the morning be an innovation of economy, but, through the *whole* day helping to do the various amount of work that every housewife is obliged to do, giving her more time to teach and care for her children; to cultivate her own brain by good and useful reading. Not would this be all; it would be giving her a general relaxation, only just leaving her enough work to keep her system in a healthy condition, that she can do by her children, as *her* mother did by her, "bequeath them a good, strong constitution," while if she goes on doing the amount of work her friend has represented her as doing, which I say again no woman ever can do, her children will be puny and sickly; a misery to themselves and every one around them.

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